

Davies gets armed guard

By our own reporter

Armed detectives and by from now on, plainclothesmen will be at the disposal of Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, as he visits Clydeside today.

Mr Davies is expected to arrive at 10.30 and will be met by Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, as he visits Clydeside today.

ANSWER THAT PHONE

An answered phone is a business tool. **ROBOPHONE** is the answer.

Davies leaves Clydesiders smouldering

From GEOFFREY WHITELEY on Clydeside

The Government is almost certain to go ahead with its plan for drastic cuts in the size of the Upper Clyde shipbuilding industry.

Any hope that it might have re-examined proposals for trimming the UCS group evaporated yesterday in the course of a strained, uneasy visit to Clydeside by Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry.

Fund heads for red

By MARTIN WOOLLACOTT

Major redundancies, such as those expected at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, could be coming with the Redundancy Payments Fund well into the red.

The Government-administered fund, which went deeply into the red in 1968, was rescued by security of payments to employers' contribution and cutting the rebate.

Box girder bridges' future in doubt

By HAROLD JACKSON

The future of the box girder bridge is in serious doubt after the critical findings of the Australian Royal Commission which inquired into last year's bridge collapse in Melbourne.

Thirty-five people were killed in the collapse.



FAIL-OUT: John Davies, Secretary of Industry, Jim Reid, UCS ship steward (Picture by Robert Smithies)

Jumbo bomb threat

SHORTLY after a London-bound BOAC jumbo jet left Montreal yesterday, with 381 people aboard, an anonymous caller demanded \$250,000 (\$144,000) or a pressure bomb would blow up when it came down to 4,000ft.

Car locks

THE compulsory fitting of steering locks on cars is being considered by the Government, Lord Mowbray said in the Lords yesterday.

BBC biased says SOUL

Mr Charles Curran, the director-general of the BBC, has been asked by SOUL (Society of Unborn Life) to explain why the Corporation thought the report of its four advisers (which will leave the group with 3,500 employees compared with about 5,000 at present) provided the basis for a "realistic discussion" about the future of the Upper Clyde; and to listen to comments on the proposals.

Asia tour too hot for England cricketers

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Cricket Council has decided not to expose an MCC team to the political climate of India and Pakistan this winter and is asking the cricket authorities of those two countries and of Ceylon to allow the tour to be postponed until 1972-3.

Indian family 'wrongly held'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr Autar Joughi, his family, and a close friend, returned to Britain after a holiday in Switzerland and were held by the authorities at Folkestone as suspected illegal immigrants.

Man dies in Eiger fall

By our Foreign Staff

David Gregson, aged 34, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, was killed when he fell 1,000ft off the west face of the Eiger in Switzerland yesterday. But his three companions, roped to him, survived.

£105 M rise in gold stocks

By our Financial Staff

Britain's gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £105 millions last month to reach £1,613 millions, their highest level since the war, even allowing for the two devaluations.

Expulsion

A CZECH-BORN Roman Catholic priest, now an American citizen, has been expelled from Czechoslovakia for allegedly celebrating Mass during a pilgrimage in Slovakia.

TV, radio-2

Arts 3
Business 12-14
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Pay out less!

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OVERSEAS NEWS

US policy of 'two Chinas' is opposed by Britain

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

In spite of the entente between London and Washington on a number of foreign policy matters, particularly those concerning European security and NATO strategy in standing up to the Soviet Union, it is expected that the British Government will not support the Americans on the Formosa issue when the admission of China comes up at the autumn session of the General Assembly at the United Nations.

It is much too soon for any announcement, but it was clear from inquiries in Whitehall last night that British Ministers feel themselves unable to go along with Washington's 'two Chinas' policy as outlined by the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers.

Israelis told of 'Sisco plan'

Jerusalem, August 3. Mr Sisco, the Assistant Secretary of State, was reported today to have suggested that Israel should withdraw her forces 30 miles from the Suez Canal and to permit a token Egyptian crossing.

Israeli sources declined comment on the reports. The suggestions are believed to have been made by Mr Sisco during his talks yesterday with the Israeli Prime Minister, Mrs Meir.

The talks will continue tomorrow. Meanwhile, while Mrs Meir briefed her Cabinet, Mr Sisco was taken on a tour by the Israeli Army—presumably to Sinai and the canal. It was thought that the trip was arranged to give him personal acquaintance with the zone.

Israel has insisted that there should be no Egyptian crossing of the canal, after any partial withdrawal, in any agreement to reopen the canal. She is said to have been considering a withdrawal of only six miles—which would allow speedy reoccupation if Egypt violated the agreement.

President Sadat of Egypt, has called for withdrawal of more than 100 miles, and the right to send as many troops as he likes across the canal.

Newspaper reports said Mr Sisco had also told Mrs Meir that the further Israel withdrew, the longer would be the ceasefire to which Egypt would agree. Israel has demanded an unlimited ceasefire, while Cairo says she will agree only to a six-month truce linked to an Israeli commitment to total withdrawal.

In Amman, East Bank Jordanians, traditional supporters of King Hussein, have attacked the Government's military operations against the Palestinian guerrillas. It was the first public Jordanian criticism of the Government since the crisis with the guerrillas emerged.

One of the critics was Dr Said Tel Hasher, the Jordanian Prime Minister, Mr Wasfi Tel, to whom a memorandum was submitted.

The memorandum noted Government commitments to the liberation of occupied territory and Holy Places. Nothing should take priority over this aim.

"The time has come for the people in this country to return to the principle that the Arab world is involved in a battle for Palestine and a battle for survival which must be fought on Palestinian soil," the memorandum added.

The memorandum stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation represented the will of the Palestinian people. It called for a return to the Cairo and Amman agreements of September 1970. These called for the Jordanian civil war and regulated areas of agreement between the Government and guerrillas.

A spokesman said recently the Government considered that the agreements had lapsed, but it stood by the spirit of the accord. — Reuters and UPI.

Death sentences on absent Syrians

Damascus, August 3. The Syrian supreme State security court today sentenced to death in their absence five former political leaders, including a former Head of State, Lieutenant-General Amin Al Hafez. The five were accused of plotting against the regime.

The sentences were announced after a trial of 99 people, which lasted 10 months. The others convicted received prison sentences ranging from hard labour for life to 15 months. Seven sentences were suspended.

General Amin Al Hafez, was Head of State from 1963 to 1966 when he was overthrown. He is in exile and was reported in Iraq 15 months ago.

The others sentenced to death were Michel Adnan, founder of the Arab Baath Socialist party, whose rival wings are in power in Syria and Iraq; Shibli Al-Yasari, former secretary-general of the party in Syria; Elias Farah, former member of the party's Pan-Arab leadership; and Assad Al Ghouthani, another former member of the pan-Arab leadership. All are thought to be outside Syria.

The case began with about 330 accused. Of the 99 convicted today, 61 were under 20 in 1966.

In Tel-Aviv, a 37-year-old Israeli, Mordechai Luk, who had been imprisoned for spying, has been released seven years after he had been found gagged, bound, and drugged in an Egyptian diplomatic trunk at Rome Airport. Officials beard him inside the trunk before it was to have been flown to Cairo.

Luk was returned to Israel, where he was convicted on charges of illegally leaving the country and aiding enemy intelligence. — Reuters.



DDT 'vitally important'

From RICHARD SCOTT, Washington, August 3

At a time when ecologists have succeeded in getting DDT banned from general use in the United States and some other countries, a qualified voice has spoken out vehemently in its favour.

In an article in the 'New York Times' today, a professor of medical physics at Berkeley, Thomas Jukes, asserts that "the defence of DDT is vitally important, and that, according to the World Health Organisation, without it the programme against malaria will collapse."

The organisation's executive board has written that the withdrawal of DDT would, indeed, be a major tragedy in the chapter of human health. Vast populations in the malaria areas of the world would be condemned to the frightening ravages of endemic and epidemic malaria.

Professor Jukes says that the organisation has found no effective substitute for DDT in the fight against malaria. In asking why this aspect of the controversy has never been publicised, he suggests that it is because most ecologists are healthy, well-to-do whites.

Concerning the main criticism of DDT that it may cause cancer in human beings, Professor Jukes cites the American Medical Association as saying that so far it is only unproved speculation.

He says the WHO's statement and the experimental evidence so far is inconsistent, even in cases of massive doses of DDT, and that "in the light of the health record of the people most heavily exposed to it, there is no reason to believe that the millions of people protected against vector-borne diseases are at any risk from their small exposure to DDT."

Appeal

Professor Jukes concludes with an appeal to the traditional concern of Americans for the suffering. He recalls that the US has spent \$500 millions to support the overseas anti-malaria programme, "as a result of which 960 million people who are subject to endemic malaria are now free of it; another 288 million live in areas where the disease is being vigorously attacked."

Lunokhod resumes moon crawl as Apollo circles on

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

At 10.15 p.m. tonight, the Apollo spacecraft, behind the moon on its 73th orbit, will fire the service module's motor to accelerate the craft on to a trajectory for earth.

After their long rest period in lunar orbit, the Russian automated moon-crawler Lunokhod-1 was again working after another long lunar night of inactivity. Scott Irwin and Worden carried on scientific tasks.

Their orbit above the moon, inclined at 33 degrees to the Equator, does not take them over Lunokhod although, from

their height of 39 nautical miles, it would have been large enough to show up on the high-resolution photographs being taken.

With the exception of unexpected periodic interference with some frames of the composite moon picture being built up from orbit—and some uncertainty about one other experiment—the complicated instrument module packed into one of the service module's bags appears to be working well.

By using two cameras, one

Hungary war games begin

SOVIET, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak forces began summer manoeuvres in Hungary yesterday. The Hungarian news agency, MTI, reported that the manoeuvres, code-named "Opal 71," were a "tactical cooperation exercise." The news comes just a few weeks before the Soviet Union is expected to send three army divisions to Bulgaria for their first manoeuvres there since 1966.

Although the manoeuvres have a military justification, their value as a piece of psychological warfare is obvious. When Hungarian manoeuvres were first mooted in June, the Yugoslavs said that "pressures" on their country were intensifying, and announced that they would hold manoeuvres of their own this autumn. But at the moment the main focus for Soviet displeasure is Rumania. As if to emphasise this, the Rumanian representative at the Geneva disarmament conference yesterday urged that the Balkans be transformed into an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign bases. He said Rumania was opposed to military manoeuvres by the armed forces of one country upon the territory of another.

Evidence

Rumania's absence from Monday's summit summiting in the Crimea was also clear evidence that President Ceausescu's relations with Moscow are at a low ebb. Ostensibly the Crimean Summit dealt with the Communist response to the repression in the Sudan. But since the Rumanian Central Committee has already condemned it as a "wave of terror" there is no disagreement with Moscow on that score.

It is much more likely that the Crimean Summit was designed to find a coordinating attitude to the Sino-American rapprochement and to the related question of Rumania itself, which has been in a major European reaction to President Nixon's forthcoming visit here has been confused and uncertain so far. Moscow probably did not want to call the summit when the news first came out to do so might have looked like panic. But the Kremlin has now had time to study its implications and wants to brief its allies.

On Rumania, the topic of the latest comments in the local press suggests that last week's Communist Summit in Bucharest was a good deal less harmonious than the final communiqué claimed. Although the communiqué talked of developing economic integration, a comment in the Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu" at the weekend said that "the drafting of the programme was not an easy undertaking as differences of opinion posed many problems."

Sadat warns Moscow on interference

From DAVID HIRST, Beirut, August 3

There now seems to be a serious danger that if the Soviet Union persists in its campaign against President Numeiri, it will damage its relations not only with Sudan but with Egypt and other Arab countries too.

This must be the message President Sadat was intending to convey last night when, an hour after the Crimean Summit had condemned Soviet "terror" in Sudan, Cairo broke into its regular press conference to declare: "It is the firm position of the United Arab Republic to give its complete support to the glorious Sudanese revolution and to reject any kind of interference in the internal affairs of sister Sudan."

The warning is all the more serious in that Cairo, highly embarrassed by Sudanese events, has made an effort to placate the Russians. Thus, a joint communiqué issued on Friday by the Arab Socialist Union and a visiting Soviet delegation declared that "hostility to communism brings harm to the liberal aspirations and national interests of peoples."

At the same time Mr Mohamed Heykal, editor of the semi-official Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram," has reported that President Sadat requested General Numeiri, belt to late, to commit the Sudanese trade union leader.

There has as yet been no direct criticism of the Soviet Union by those regimes, notably Egypt and Syria, which depend so heavily on Russian aid. It is still one of the Arab Communist Moslems, who are taken to task for failing to grasp Arab realities.

The Libyans make no secret of what they believe to be a serious danger that if the Soviet Union persists in its campaign against President Numeiri, it will damage its relations not only with Sudan but with Egypt and other Arab countries too.

It is obvious, however, that there is confusion within the Egyptian regime as to what to take, and probably disaffection with the one that is being taken. The Egyptian warning to the Russians in conjunction with the announcement that President Sadat was personally going into a statement, "attributed to the executive council of the General Federation of Egyptian Trade Unions," which declared the trade union executions in the Sudan, was one of the news agencies' question. But the agency which first carried the statement named other than the official Egyptian one.

It is obvious that in the Arab world there is an increasing difficulty for the Egyptian regime to get all the wbn in the past generally ca together under the banner of Nasserism to do whatever it dictates. In Beirut, official Nasserite leadership, and the crude abuse to speak against leaders who have spoken against the Sudanese excesses.

President Numeiri today appointed a new Foreign Minister and named six other new Ministers in a major Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr Farouk Issa, formerly a prominent figure to the Sudanese left wing, was replaced as Foreign Minister by Mr Mansour Khalid, Sudan's permanent representative at the United Nations, and a former Minister for Youth.

The new Ministers, who were sworn in today, include Mr Abel Ali, who had already taken over the Ministry of Southern Affairs some days ago in succession to Mr Joseph Garang, a Communist, hanged in this part in the abortive coup two weeks ago.

General Numeiri also recalled his ambassadors from London, Rome, and Belgrade, and his chargé d'affaires from Nairobi today. Earlier similar instructions had been issued to Sudan's Ambassador to Moscow and Sofia.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mohamed, said Sudan had decided to expel a Soviet counsellor: a Bulgarian Ambassador, Stoyan Zaimov, because he had contacts with leaders of the coup. But Sudan would not ask the Soviet Union to recall its Ambassador Khartoum.

He said the Sudanese Ambassadors to Moscow and So were being ordered to leave because of a campaign in the two capitals against Sudanese internal affairs.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman reported that the Sudanese Government had ordered him of the 1,900 advisers serving the country to stay home. Meanwhile it was learnt here that the Sudanese witnesses would testify against the West German mercenary Rolf Steiner on Thursday who his trial resumes in Khartoum, charges of leading Southern rebels against the Sudanese Government. The six witnesses were reported to include Brigadier Khalifa Khalifa, who led an attack on a rebel camp the South last year, Steiner, alleged to have been there the time. — Reuters and UPI.

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ing to the present plans should continue to transmit both information and data during which it will have covered all of the centre regions of the moon.

Releasing this satellite is final gesture before the astronauts' departure. It is not the last of the mission's scientific activity. After blasting out of orbit, and sailing down for the journey home, Al Worden will take a space walk at 4.34 p.m. tomorrow to collect the large film cassette from the active film cassette bay. The instruments themselves, with the service module are jettisoned before re-entry.

Apollo 13, 12.5 a.m. Night Ride. 2.2 Close.

RADIO 1 247 m. News: 5.30 a.m., 6.0, 6.30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2.20 a.m. 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 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Uruguay fears invasion by Brazil

August 3
Uruguayans make no secret of their belief that Communists are plotting to take the country over. The Liberator, the spirit of the events in the country, is interpreted as a warning to the country to be on its guard against the threat of a Communist takeover.

From CHRISTOPHER ROPER: Montevideo, August 3

Although Uruguay is one of the smallest countries in the western hemisphere — with less land and fewer inhabitants than the southernmost state of neighbouring Brazil — its problems preoccupy the entire continent. One suggestion discussed by intelligent citizens in Montevideo, is that Brazil may be preparing a unilateral solution to Uruguay's chronic political crisis.

The newspaper "Marcha" carried on its front cover the headline: "Brazil threatens to invade." Basing its information on a report alleged to have been sent by the Argentine Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro to his Government, the report describes "Operation thirty hours" — which is the time the Brazilian General Staff estimates they would require to reach Montevideo from the northern border and establish themselves.

This "blitzkrieg" would be sufficiently rapid to prevent the international opinion of the United States, from bringing pressure on Brazil to desist from the occupation was complete. Certainly the Brazilian armed forces would be pressed to hold the Brazilians for 24 hours, let alone 30.

It must be admitted that it is harder to find Brazilians who take the idea seriously than Uruguayans. In Montevideo, few will dismiss the possibility and on the Left it is firmly believed to be probable in the event of a Left-wing victory in the November elections.

In Brazil, the normal reaction is laughter. If pressed some will admit that the possibility has been considered by sectors of the armed forces. They dismiss the fact that an invasion has been advocated by one of Brazil's two leading newspapers — the "Estado do São Paulo" — as the vapourings of the extreme Right.

The truth is hard to come by. But "Marcha's" reports can never be dismissed lightly. Certainly the past six months have seen unusual diplomatic activity and manoeuvre, which is best explained by the situation created by the victory of the Frente Ampla and the emergence of an Andean block on the one hand, and the deteriorating situation in Uruguay on the other.

Argentina is undoubtedly increasingly nervous in the face of Brazil's growing power. The recent meeting between President Alejandro Lanusse of Argentina and President Salvador Allende of Chile must be seen in a geo-political rather than an ideological context. Argentina is busy mending fences with all its neighbours in order to stand united against what it considers to be the growing threat of Brazilian power — power which would be consolidated if Brazil took possession of Uruguay.

Perhaps the truth is that a contingency plan for the invasion of Uruguay does exist. To justify an invasion — should it be necessary — Brazil has been seeking, without much success as yet, a pan-American treaty guaranteeing a united front against terrorism.

Argentina knows that such a plan exists and is preparing for all contingencies. The "Marcha" report may be exaggerating when it suggests that the decision to invade has already been taken by Brazil, and that the Government is united in this resolve. One reason militating against the thesis is that Brazil is desperately anxious to secure a better international image.

Furthermore, at recent Latin American meetings it has been a Brazilian priority to secure Latin-American unity in relation to the United States to pursue of economic concessions. Such a policy could be irreparably damaged by an invasion of Uruguay.

"Marcha's" argument that Brazil would use the victory of the Left-wing Frente Ampla in November as sufficient excuse for intervention seems unlikely. However, if one admits that a contingency plan probably exists — if only from recent Argentine initiatives — one has to consider what the consequences might be. One might be the defeat of the Frente Ampla leading to heightened activity by the Tupamaro urban guerrillas, to a virtual state of civil war on Uruguay — which cannot yet be said to exist.

However, this does not seem very likely either, whether wins the elections, it is unlikely that any of the three groupings — the Colorado (the actual Government), the Blanco, and the Frente Ampla — will have a working majority. The situation would take months, at least, to crystallise. Supporters of the Frente Ampla are determined to work within the constitutional framework for as long as possible.

Elections
This brings us to a third possibility: General Liber Seregni, the Frente Ampla's non-Marxist presidential candidate, has told me that if the Government interrupted the constitutional process and prevented the elections from taking place the Frente Ampla — comprising the Christian Democrat, Communist, and Socialist parties, with splinter groups of dissident Blancos and Colorados — would take such measures as were necessary.

He did not elaborate but one local journalist told me that he did not think the Government would be able to impose a dictatorship, as the unions were too effectively organised. General strikes in recent weeks, called without the benefit of any press or radio coverage or announcement, have been 99 per cent effective. A newspaper cartoon following the last strike showed the President saying: "Yesterday's strike was a failure; except in Uruguay, everyone worked."

General Seregni believes that the massive response of the people to any new attempt by President Jorge Pacheco Areco to prolong his mandate would be to resist by every means to hand.

Certainly the President has not respected the Constitution in recent weeks: following the lifting of the hated special powers by a joint session of Congress, the President reimposed them by decree within six hours. For this he faced impeachment, which was approved by the necessary two thirds of the Chambers of Deputies, but just failed in the Senate.

Mr Kentridge questioned him yesterday about his statement that the dean had spoken to an eye specialist in Detroit, Michigan, who wanted to send a submarine to free political prisoners on Robben Island, South Africa's maximum security prison.

Mr Kentridge said that what had happened was that while in America the dean had met an eye specialist who was a member of an organisation hostile to South Africa. The specialist mentioned the dean's remarks as an example of the extent to which hostility to South Africa existed abroad.

It was ridiculous to suggest that the dean was involved in the plan, said Mr Kentridge. The plan was not put into operation because the eye specialist's organisation feared the prisoners would be shot if the island were attacked.

Referring to other evidence given by Mr Jordaan, Mr Kentridge said: "I suggest you exaggerated everything into a non-existent conspiracy."

Mr Jordaan said the dean not only believed in interracial violence, but envisaged taking part in it. Asked by Mr Kentridge what part the dean would have taken in this violence, Mr Jordaan said he did not know.

Mr Kentridge: Surely this is a question you as a security policeman would have asked? — I cannot recall asking him that question. I am still an amateur at this game.

Mr Kentridge asked if Mr Jordaan saw the dean as a type of general in the anti-Government movement. Mr Jordaan replied that although he would not describe the dean's position as that of a supreme commander he nevertheless saw him as occupying a senior position.

Mr Kentridge: Did you seriously believe this? — I did.

Mr Kentridge suggested that Mr Jordaan once told the dean that Demetrius Tsafendas, who assassinated Dr Verwoerd, South Africa's Prime Minister, in 1966, was a public hero. Mr Jordaan said he did not remember this.

Mr Kentridge said the dean was horrified when Mr Jordaan said this and "formed the impression that you were wild and unstable."

Mr Kentridge said Miss Allison Norman, of London, would deny that she played any part in the so-called French Beytagh organisation. (Mr Jordaan said in evidence yesterday that Miss Norman had told him she was a wealthy woman and that she had supplied the dean with funds.)



Airdrops for the CIA-trained guerrillas in the Lontica jungle have been taking place for years. Some tribesmen now believe that the best rice comes from the sky.

CIA backing for Laotian irregulars pinpointed

From LAURENCE STERN: Washington, August 3

The Central Intelligence Agency spent about \$70 million to operate an army of more than 30,000 irregulars in Laos during 1970-1, a staff report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has disclosed.

The report indicated a far broader clandestine American involvement in the Lao guerrilla armies, now known as the BGs (after the French Battalions Guerilleros), than has yet been publicly admitted in Washington.

The document was released by Stuart Symington, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee subcommittee on United States security agreements and commitments abroad.

There has been a widespread conception as a result of Symington subcommittee hearings and press articles two years ago, that the principal CIA-trained guerrilla force in Laos was concentrated in the Plain of Jars under the leadership of General Vang Pao.

But the new report, based on interviews with American military and diplomatic officials in Laos, asserts that BG "irregular" forces are operating in all but one of the five military regions of Laos.

The BG irregulars, the Senate

report says, are playing a far more important role in the Laotian war than the Royal Lao Army. They have taken — and inflicted — heavier casualties than the regular Lao army forces.

From 1968 to early 1971, for example, the BGs suffered 8,020 killed and accounted for 22,729 enemy deaths, according to official figures. The Royal Lao Army in the same period lost 3,664 and claimed 8,523 enemy casualties.

The irregular units, says the staff report, "do most of the day-to-day patrolling, ambushing and attacking throughout the country." They are closely supervised and fed and paid by the CIA. Unlike the Royal Lao Army, the Senate document says, the BGs are guaranteed evacuation by Air America helicopters and medical care — in some cases provided in an American field hospital in the Royal Thai Air Force base in Udorn, Thailand.

The document is silent through with the word "deleted," omissions of facts and numbers demanded by executive agencies.

But for the first time the CIA permitted itself to be referred by name in a published document of the subcommittee during its three-year review of

US military commitments. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee have taken the position that the Thai units acknowledged by the Administration to be fighting in Laos are violating the Fulbright amendment to the 1971 Defence Authorisation and Procurement Bills. It prohibits American financing of third country forces in Cambodia and Laos and was designed to prevent further escalation of the US role in the Indo-Chinese war.

Most references to Thai troops in Laos were deleted from the staff report. Foreign Relations Committee sources, however, indicated that the United States may have spent as much as \$35 millions to finance a Thai "irregular" military presence in Laos.

A State Department spokesman said last week that there are fewer than 4,000 Thai "volunteers" in Laos. "The Thai irregular programme developed during the past year and was designed by the CIA specifically along the lines of the irregular programme in Laos," the report said.

Thai forces were introduced into Laos in significant numbers early last year when North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces advanced across the Plain of Jars. — Washington Post.

India's annual ordeal by flood

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 3

More than one hundred people have been killed and several thousand made homeless by floods in many parts of India.

The parts worst affected are Bihar, and eastern Uttar Pradesh, where millions are virtually marooned in swirling waters and mothers often must watch helplessly as their children are washed away.

Floodline in Bihar is so serious that the State-owned oil refinery at Barauni is said to be in peril. State administration has been so disrupted that the army has been called to rescue people from what has been appropriately called their annual ordeal.

In West Bengal, especially in the northern part of the State, refugees from Bangla Desh have been deprived of pitiable and temporary shelter because rivers are in spate.

There is macabre humour in the presence in New Delhi of nine of Bihar's 11 Ministers. They are asking the Central Government for emergency funds totalling \$50 millions.

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Greek trial charges dropped

From DAVID TONGE

Athens, August 3

The first of two trials against opponents of the Greek regime ended early today in the Athens appeal court, with the civilian prosecutor withdrawing charges against six of the eight indicted by the military prosecutor. The verdicts and probable sentences against the other two will be announced after the second trial.

This began this morning. It was interrupted when one accused, Costas Costarakos (58), a student, had claimed that Superintendent Kivas had not only taken part in his interrogation — and therefore should be disqualified as a witness — but had led the torture to which Costarakos claims he was subjected.

In both trials the defendants have alleged torture. Fotis Provatas (28), a graduate of Athens Polytechnic, appealed to journalists that his hands should be stayed. Kivas had bones were broken during his interrogation.

In addition to allegations of torture, lawyers claim that all the accused were arrested without warrant, that they were not brought before a judge within 48 hours as stipulated in the 'Colonels' 1968 Constitution, that they were denied a lawyer for months, and that only in the two days before the trial could they talk properly to their lawyer, and then in the presence of guards.

Those accused in the second trial are charged with belonging to an underground body, 'Rigas Feraios', and with plotting to overthrow the constitutional order. They are nearly all students. They include three 17-year-olds, and a daughter of a public prosecutor who still holds his office.

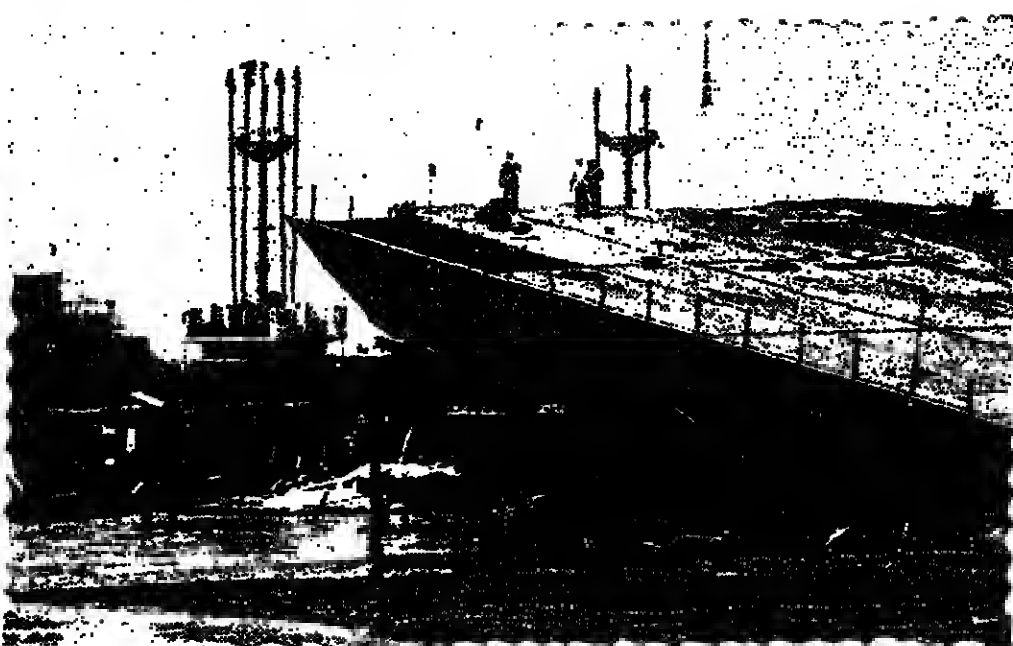
The indictment was drawn up by the military prosecutor who copied it, almost word for word, from statements made by the interrogators. Questions by the civilian prosecutor today to a police officer show prosecution concern about the indictment.

An officer called Yannikopoulos did not do much good to his cause when he claimed that one accused had handed over material on December 20. By this date the defendant had been in prison for one week.

Although the trial has started with claims of torture it is expected to end with the students explaining why they have found the regime intolerable.

Guinea fear of invasion

Guinea's security services claim that they have intercepted radio messages which show the country was due to have been attacked yesterday along its border with Portuguese Guinea. A communiqué was broadcast which said a conversation had been intercepted between two ships of a foreign navy and troops in Portuguese Guinea concerning an invasion attempt to free alleged fifth-column agents on trial in Conakry. Guinea has been placed under a state of alert.



Workmen dismantling the span of the West Gate Bridge, Melbourne, which collapsed last year killing 34. The panels were stored for examination by the Royal Commission

British firm blamed for bridge disaster

From our Correspondent: Melbourne, August 3

The Royal Commission inquiring into the collapse of Melbourne's Westgate Bridge has unanimously apportioned the greater part, but not all, of the blame to the designers, Freeman Fox and Partners of London. Thirty-five workmen died when the 367ft-long bridge collapsed on October 15 last year.

The bridge, a new and highly sophisticated design in concrete and steel, will be more than seven miles long when it is completed across the lower part of Yarra River basin which forms the port of Melbourne. It was to have cost £20 millions.

In their report, the three members of the commission say the tragedy was "potentially unnecessary" and "inexcusable". The report adds: "Error, great error, and the events which led to the disaster moved with the inevitability of a Greek tragedy."

Chairman

The chairman of the commission was Mr Justice Barber, a Supreme Court judge since 1965. He was also chairman of the commission which inquired into the failure of the Kingsbridge in Melbourne in 1962. Mr Justice Barber was assisted by Sir Hubert Shirley-Smith, the British engineer who was inquired into the failure of the Kingsbridge.

While Freeman Fox and Partners were clearly singled out for the major share of the blame, all parties involved in the design and construction of the steel spans were criticised for "mistakes, miscalculations, errors of judgment, and sheer inefficiency."

The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority itself had allowed its judgment to be influenced by the prevailing sense of "sure" at times, the report states. "This pressure situation was increased enormously by the constant stoppages by the unions and the men, arising often enough from unjustified claims."

The atmosphere of urgency was not the fault of the

bridge design calculations, "thereby causing serious disruption" to the programme. Assurances given by Mr Jack Hindshaw, the resident engineer, who was killed in the collapse, in conjunction with the design and construction of the bridge, were "unsubstantiated by any relevant or sufficient calculations, and commissions say."

Finally they complain that calculations supplied to them by Freeman Fox "demonstrate complete inadequacy."

"Perhaps the most significant matter is the absence of some vital figures for which no satisfactory explanation was ever forthcoming," the commission says.

The unhappy position of being unable to the evidence to decide whether these calculations were never made, lost, or simply not supplied to us despite repeated requests."

Defence

Speaking shortly after the report had been published, Sir Ralph Freeman defended his firm's design. It was "technically sound," he said. Only minor changes would be needed to the design and construction methods for the West Gate bridge and it could be completed within a year of resuming. Sir Ralph said his firm was continuing to plan the future of the bridge. "We have not been sacked and until we are we will carry on as we have been," he said.

Defending the West Gate design, Sir Ralph said that since the disaster the firm had finalised two major contracts for bridges of the box girder type similar to West Gate, though slightly different in other aspects. The first of these, over the river Rumber, would have the longest span in the world at 4,850ft.

Sir Ralph said the Royal Commission's report provided lessons for the whole engineering world. "In any endeavour man learns by experience and the more bitter his experience the more he learns," a senior partner of the firm, Mr C. D. Crosthwaite, who ran the third behind Sir Ralph, said.

He said the firm would come to Melbourne and stay here for the remainder of the time Freeman Fox were concerned with West Gate.

Sir Ralph added: "I concur with the commission that the collapse should never have happened and that Freeman Fox and Partners, and I have no doubt all other parties connected with the project, regret any involvement in the tragedy."

The Victorian State Government tonight announced an independent inquiry into the West Gate design. The Acting State Premier, Mr Rupert Hamer, said the inquiry would determine if the present design was safe enough for work to resume.

But the report goes on, "of all the parties involved, none enjoyed a higher reputation than Freeman Fox and Partners," and this "dazzled" at least some of the other parties "to the point of uncritical acceptance of its design and advice."

The commissioners say the design was in many respects inadequate, and that the firm had failed to carry out its duties for failures and errors of judgment occurring during the period preceding construction and during the period from commencement of the work up to the collapse of the span.

Freeman Fox are accused of failing in March, 1968, to supply World Services with a set of

monetary policy, and keep budgetary expenditure within the limits of national growth. Parents and students would have to shoulder a bigger share of the cost of education but a reduction in children's allowances. An ombudsman is to be set up.

The Second Chamber will discuss the statement this week but since the Cabinet has given no budgetary figures, Mr Blesheuev's aims will not be fully disclosed until September 21 when Queen Juliana speaks from the throne.

Inspections

"This omission led to a situation in which neither the consultants nor the contractors were likely to give of their best efforts and in fact failed to do so," the commissioners note.

They express the opinion that the right of regular and careful inspections "with consequent comments to the joint consultants" should have been exercised more frequently and sensibly, and the result might well have had "very beneficial results."

In another section the commissioners say that the management of John Holland (Constructors) had become "over-confident" as work on the bridge progressed, and ceased to seek or follow advice from three advisers appointed to help them.

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Frigate found in Hudson Bay

A team of seven explorers say they have found the British frigate, HMS *Hood*, sunk during a storm in Hudson Bay more than 250 years ago while on a trading expedition.

A spokesman for the team said the frigate was found 30 miles off shore and was "virtually intact, except for where the hull was split." — *Reuter*.

The Dutch make economy cuts

From our Correspondent: The Hague, August 3

In presenting his new five-party coalition to Parliament today the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr Blesheuev, said that State expenditure will be cut on cultural projects, waterworks, road building, and agricultural reorganisation. But public transport, low-cost housing, and regional industrialisation will get more support from the Treasury.

The Cabinet, which has a majority of seven in the Second Chamber, has adopted a middle-of-the-road policy. Mr Blesheuev said that its first task will be to stop inflation, reduce the deficit in the balance of payments, pursue a stronger

monetary policy, and keep budgetary expenditure within the limits of national growth. Parents and students would have to shoulder a bigger share of the cost of education but a reduction in children's allowances. An ombudsman is to be set up.

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PARLIAMENT

Heath rules the waves

TAKING MORE time off from the Admiral's Cup, Mr Heath sailed through Commons questions yesterday with no trouble at all. He dealt in particular with Opposition fears about growing protectionist leanings in the US and with the concern expressed by Senator Humphrey about the world effects of the European Community's common agricultural policy.

Not to worry unduly — that seemed to be the skipper's advice, and his questioners did not press him very hard. The Prime Minister's mastery of questions during the evening almost tedious. If the Opposition fails to do it for him he will soon have to arrange a few handicaps to stimulate audience interest.

As things are, it looks too easy. Mr Heath is allowed to make all the running and win

bis twice-weekly heat with-out extending himself. He leans nonchalantly on the dispatch box as if it were a bollard, gives a little harmless information in a manner both brisk and casual, cracks a mild joke or two, and never feels it would be through over-relying rather than getting pushed.

American protectionism? To call this an ominous growth, he told Dr John Gilbert, was altogether too sweeping. Any increase in protectionist sentiment was sectional, arising from problems over textiles and shoes, and not from trade with the EEC. This had almost doubled in the past 10 years.

He also recalled that after the Luxembourg meeting President Nixon sent him a message of congratulation mentioning the consistent support of the US for an

enlarged Community, and the President's belief that these historic decisions showed a determination to achieve the sort of unity that would prepare Western Europe to play its proper role in world affairs.

A wordier signal, it sounded, than the sort Mr Heath himself tends to put out.

And the anxieties of Senator Humphrey? Well, Mr Heath reminded Mr Wilson that when the Senator was Vice-President he and the US Administration supported the enlargement of the Community.

No detailed questions about agricultural policy were raised in the Nixon message, and the best way of sorting these things out would be through open discussion between the US and the enlarged Community.

Norman Shrapnel

Sacking Repatriation onus on bosses not seen to be voluntary

The Commons agreed to a Lords amendment to the Industrial Relations Bill which ensures that the burden of proof for a fair dismissal will rest with the employer.

Under the provisions of the Bill it would be considered an unfair industrial practice to take industrial action in defence of the unfair dismissal of a union shop steward, said Mr Eric Heffer, from the Opposition front bench.

"This means that one of the rights that the workers have enjoyed up to now in defending their fellow-workers and shop stewards has, in fact, been taken away from them."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Solicitor-General, asked him: "Where, and by what provision under the Bill, is it stated to be an unfair industrial practice to call industrial action over unfair dismissal?"

There is not one provision anywhere in the Bill making it an unfair industrial practice in support of a worker unfairly dismissed.

"We have provided remedies in respect of the worker who can go to the tribunal to challenge the injustice or injustice of it, but alongside that the right to take industrial action remains."

Mr Heffer: "You know that if workers are taking unofficial strike action or action of this kind, and going against an agreed contract, then the workers would be carrying out an unfair industrial practice."

Basic right

"That means one of the basic rights which workers up to now have had to defend their shop stewards from being dismissed has been removed."

Sir Geoffrey said some Labour MPs tended to reject the value of any courts to decide industrial disputes.

The vagaries of the weather and the vagaries of casual labour in such jobs as hop picking or the pea harvest arose in the debate. Mr Dudley Smith, Under-Secretary, Employment, moved acceptance of an amendment to exclude from protection any employee whose aggregate was less than four employees continuously employed for not less than 13 weeks.

This would remove casual, temporary, or seasonal employees from the calculation. Under the Bill as it stood, some workers would be excluded for the greater part of the year but would acquire the right to appeal during a comparatively short season when casual workers were employed.

It could mean that protection against unfair dismissal in some industries would depend on the vagaries of the weather. In the Government's view this was most unsatisfactory and they considered that only regular employees should be taken into account.

Mr Harold Walker, an Opposition spokesman on the Bill, acknowledged the anomaly which could arise at the hop picking or pea harvest. He said the Minister had ignored the situation which arose where the composition of the workforce varied considerably and frequently.

The Government should not be dealing with the first situation and putting right the second situation.

The amendment was agreed by 264 to 223 (Government majority 41).

The Government's reluctance to write the voluntary principle into the clause of the Industrial Relations Bill dealing with payments for repatriation seemed very odd, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Michael Ramsey, said in the Lords. He was discussing an amendment moved by Lady White (Lab.) which would ensure the voluntary principle in the clause.

Dr Ramsey said the debate had revealed widespread agreement that it was desirable to help people who wanted to go home. It had also revealed a widespread concern that the desire should be voluntary, and that this should be made abundantly clear to the public.

Lady White had claimed that the clause would leave the way open to some very restrictive behaviour on the part of some future administration. She said the reason for seeking to amend this clause lay in remarks by Mr Enoch Powell.

"We have to take his remarks seriously because he does represent a certain section of opinion in this country and he has made it very clear in what he said both in committee and on third reading that he does not accept what we entirely believe to be the attitude of the present Government, namely that these provisions should be used only for those wishing to go — that there should be no kind of pressure on them."

"It is quite plain that those who hold the views of Mr Powell wish to make this not just a safety net clause, but an instrument of policy deliberately to return as many as possible of those who have settled in this country from the new Commonwealth, and to return them from whence they came."

Mr Powell makes no bones at all that his is his view of what would be desirable. It is for this reason one must look very much more closely at this clause."

Lord Wade (L.) said that from his discussions with Commonwealth immigrants it was almost unanimously feared that this was the thin end of the wedge and would be used in a way that he did not think the Government intended at present.

Lord Brooke of Cumnor (C) said that he was not a member of the committee which had given very careful consideration to inserting the word "voluntary" into the clause, but it was the Government's opinion that there was no great need to amend it. The clause contained no power to compel anyone to do anything. Assistance could only be offered to those who desired to have it.

Lady White withdrew her amendment, and Lord Aberdeen said: "I have been impressed by what has been said and I will draw the attention of the Home Secretary to it."

The committee stage continued.

Cancer 'cover' ended

The sale of insurance policies against the risk of cancer had now been discontinued, the Minister without Portfolio, Lord Drumalbyn, told the Lords yesterday.

Lord Amulree (L.), a doctor, had asked if the Government had noted the activities of Blue Seal Plans (UK) Ltd. in promoting insurance, against cancer.

Lord Drumalbyn said this firm had operated as insurance brokers who made arrangements with Consumers Life Insurance Company Limited to market a policy which provided certain fixed benefits "in respect of confinement to hospital by reason of cancer."

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn (Lab.) asked the Government to correct this elsewhere. But said Mr Benn, the shorthand writer's note clearly said "merit" and the Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, had refused to allow an alteration.

Mr Benn told the Speaker: "I absolutely accept your decision. Since I may, quite unintentionally, have misled you on the point of order, I should like to apologise unreservedly to you and the House."

Scots get aid for new towns

By our Political Correspondent

The Scottish new towns (Livingston and Glenrothes) to qualify immediately for the benefits available to special development areas.

The Government's decision was announced yesterday by Mr Anthony Grant, Under-Secretary, Trade and Industry, in written replies.

Mr Grant recalled that the Government, when it named the new towns, had promised special development areas in February, also promised to consider making special incentives available in Livingston and Glenrothes if they could make "an early and substantial contribution towards solving the problems of the new special development area in west central Scotland."

"As a result of talks since then it had been decided to make special benefits available to the two new towns, provided that each will take hand in the population in the next 10 months from the west central special development area, an 80 per cent of its new population in following years."

"These conditions are acceptable to the new town development corporations, who fully understand that the benefits gets not be met special development area status will be withdrawn from them."

Among other benefits, the regional employment premium will continue to be payable in development areas until September 1974.

Reveal-all Wilson praised

Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East, said yesterday that he had been the leader of several backbench Labour MPs who earlier tabled a motion welcoming Mr Wilson's disclosures about his money affairs.

The motion congratulated the Opposition leader for revealing to the public the financial circumstances in which he was left after serving as Prime Minister and welcomed this innovation of uninhibited frankness in opening up these matters of great public interest and concern.

The MPs invite Mr Heath and his colleagues to reveal their own financial circumstances for public perusal.

Mr Rhodes said he believed it would be a good thing in principle if all MPs gave details of their bank accounts to the public. "The naked truth would be most revealing — the public has a right to know just how those in public life are being financed."

He was quite willing to give details of his own bank account to anyone who asked.

Fishing subsidy

Mr James Prier, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, announced, improving the deep sea fishing fleet in the deep sea fishing zone. The subsidy would be paid to those who had been operating since 1964. He said it had been decided to improve the operating subsidy by increasing the basic level of operating profits, in the formula by which it was calculated, from £4 million to £4.8 million, with a similar increase in the ceiling of profit plus subsidy from £7 million to £7.8 million.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to the Guardian at 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be sent to the Guardian at 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be sent to the Guardian at 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

BIRTHS

TEER.—On August 3, 1971, at 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, a third son (Zachary William).

GOLDEN.—On July 31, 1971, at 10, Northampton, a son (Zachary William).

UNSTAD.—On July 26, 1971, at 10, Northampton, a son (Zachary William).

ARTWELL.—On July 26, 1971, at 10, Northampton, a son (Zachary William).

ENGAGEMENT

On August 3, 1971, at 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, a son (Zachary William).

MARRIAGES

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DEATHS

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DEATHS (cont.)

BRIMLEY.—On August 3, 1971, at 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, a son (Zachary William).

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HOME NEWS

Labour MPs claim
'I told you so' on
low benefit take-up

By CHRISTINE KEADE

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Shadow Secretary for Social Services, demanded yesterday that the Family Income Supplement for low-income families should be withdrawn within the next six months if it continued to prove a failure.

She said during a question time in the Commons: "We think the scheme is a bad one. On the second reading, Mr Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, said in so many words that the financing presented an insuperable obstacle, and we said we didn't believe it. If we are still right in the next six months, will he withdraw this abortive scheme and

replace it with a decent scheme of family allowances?"

Sir Keith, who had to admit that only 23,152 families, or 23 per cent of those eligible, were to receive the payment, refused Mrs Williams's invitation to admit that he had been wrong about the scheme.

"If it fails to reach those for whom it is intended, then the Government would have to find a more direct method. I doubt whether it will mean withdrawing it; it might mean refining it."

Most of the 45 minutes of questions about the social services were taken up with Labour members highlighting the poor response to the scheme. Sir Keith's detailed statistics did little to defuse the "I-told-you-so" attitude of Labour.

He told Mr Robert McCrindle, the Conservative member for Billericay, that a quarter of all the payments were made to single-parent families. But Mr Brian O'Malley, Opposition spokesman on pensions, told him that many women were denied FIS because they worked part-time. Sir Keith said that 30 hours a week was considered full-time work.

Mr Dennis Skinner, the Labour member for Bolsover, calculated that if the 20,000 successful applicants were spread over all the parliamentary constituencies, there would only be 32 in each.

"That's two in each parish, and they can take some finding," he said contemptuously. "That's an average of £2 a week a person, which will cost £2 millions and not the £8 millions the Minister was bragging about last year."

He asked what the rest of the money would be spent on besides television advertising, at which point Mr Arthur Lewis, the Labour member for West Ham North, shouted, "How much do they pay Marjorie Proops?"

Sir Keith seemed angrier about this than the low take-up, as he considered that the integrity of Marjorie Proops, who is advertising the scheme on television, had been impugned.

"Mrs Proops had every right to ask for a fee," he stormed, "but she forewent a fee and is doing it for nothing."

Conservative MPs, sensing a slight victory, yelled at Mr Lewis to withdraw. Mr Frank Allam, the Labour member for Salford East, brought the House back to the realities of the scheme by saying: "It is based on the assumption that there are large numbers of people

who are ready to hold out their hands for anything. But there are poor people who are too proud to do so."

Sir Keith confirmed his argument to the figures. He said that 58,229 families had asked for FIS. Of these, 23,152 were to receive it and 23,301 were ineligible. Another 20,000 families on supplementary benefits, but with an income too great to be eligible, would also benefit by the scheme.

"This is a result of one phase of advertising, before any payments have been made. That is what is so encouraging that 43,000 families will be very glad it was introduced."

But, unimpressed by the figures, Mr Michael Mescher, the Labour member for Oldham West, said that the low take-up meant that the Government's whole anti-poverty strategy was stillborn.

The Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday that Sir Keith had been warned before introducing FIS that a means-tested benefit scheme would not succeed in channelling resources to low-income families.

Mr Frank Field, director of CPAG, said that Sir Keith had promised to look at other methods if the FIS scheme failed to get an 85 per cent take-up by those eligible. Take-up was now little more than 20 per cent, and the Government should look at other ways of fulfilling its electoral promises of increased help to families on low incomes.



Waiting in the wings at the Arab Horse Society's summer show which opened yesterday at Kempton Park racecourse, Middlesex. During the three-day show horses for sale are paraded at special times in the rings

River polluters 'should
be heavily taxed'By JUDY HILLMAN,
Planning Correspondent

Dartmoor National Park," the report says.

The report emphasises the growing demand for water, with the need to build as many reservoirs as possible. It is to be the main source of supply—in the next 35 years as were created in the past 100. But sooner or later, the report says, this country must turn to less land-consuming sources than reservoirs.

The authors, who include the clerk of a water board, a research chemist, a geologist, and an architect-planner, say that reservoirs force sudden major changes on local people's lives and the character of the countryside, and their use for recreation is problematical: within 16 miles of Sheffield, for example, are 2,507 acres of water surface on reservoirs but sailing is permitted on only 343 acres.

The report suggests the establishment of a parliamentary committee to investigate desalination, and link-ups with existing nuclear power stations. It also suggests the possibility of a "national water grid," if practicable, which would help to balance individual projects against national needs.

On pollution of rivers, the report calls for immediate action, with polluters paying for new sewage disposal and purification works. Initially, there might be a case for Government financial aid, which could be recouped through the sale of purified river water.

The Ramblers' Association is, of course, only one of the bodies concerned about the nation's water, and it looks as though the campaigners for change are now pushing on an opening door. Lord Sandford, Under-Secretary in the Department of the Environment, said yesterday a Government statement on the organisation of water services would be published soon.

"Must it be Reservoirs?" *Crain* *for News, London WHIPT*. Price 15p.

Bard for the second time

By JAMES LEWIS

The National Eisteddfod of Wales, which does not confer its honours lightly, awarded the Bardic Crown at Bangor yesterday to Bryan Martin Davies, the schoolteacher who also won it last year at Ammanford.

Multiple awards are rare, and only twice in this century have poets won a crown in successive years. By a coincidence one of them was Caradog Prichard, Fleet Street journalist, who was one of yesterday's adjudicators and who won it in 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Although the Eisteddfod professes to look for innovation and experiment, what it really appreciates is tradition, and Mr Davies provided it with his sequence of 12 poems, in free metre on "The Captive Light."

He chose to interpret this as "the light in the memory of our race" and delved deeply into the poetry of the old Bards, Aneurin and Taliesin,

and into the prose of the Mabinogion, to search for and set free this light.

Mr Davies, who comes from Caernarvonshire, is an Honorary Welsh graduate of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and teaches Welsh at Quabon Grammar School. He is 38.

The John Edwards Memorial Award given by the Guild for the Promotion of Welsh Music went to the music critic and writer Mr Huw Williams, of Ty Croes, Anglesey, for his research on Welsh hymn tunes.

This year's Eisteddfod marks the coming of age of the "all Welsh rule" introduced in 1950, which makes English virtually a banned language at the Eisteddfod.

Yesterday's president, Mrs Helen Ramage, said: "We have to show that the inheritance on

which we Welsh speakers pride ourselves is well worth possessing by others not so lucky by birth."

An identical appeal to "extend the boundary of the language" was made at the small meeting of Bards in Llangollen in the cold depths of January, 1789, a meeting that marked the beginning of the competitive Eisteddfod of today.

While the appeal may remain unchanged the festival itself is constantly growing in size and creating many problems thereby. The cost of mounting it has nearly doubled in a decade and is now about £120,000, which places a growing burden on the neighbourhood that plays host to the festival.

The crowds who attend it create a growing traffic problem which yesterday could be felt along much of the North Wales coast.

Price fears 'exaggerated'

By our own Reporter

The impact on the cost of living of Britain joining the Common Market was very much a secondary matter, according to Mr Asher Winegarten, deputy director of the National Farmers' Union and its chief economist. He predicted yesterday that expanded British farm production would save imports worth up to £400 million a year.

Mr Winegarten, who was addressing the Somerset branch of the NFU at Wells, said the main reason why the retail cost of food had become an issue was because, as a nation, we had grown used to the idea of buying much of our food at below its true cost of production.

"So, while food prices would undoubtedly tend to go up if we joined the EEC, the most effective way of keeping the price of food to the housewife at a reasonable and stable level is to stop inflation."

"Talk about the high prices we shall have to pay in the Community to subsidise the allegedly inefficient European farmer is grossly exaggerated and out of tune with economic realities. Against the background of world price trends and inflation, the impact on the cost of living of Common Market membership is of a very secondary order of magnitude."

Mr Winegarten explained that the growth which the Government White Paper estimated for the farming industry after 1972-3, he believed, would provide a permanent contribution to our import saving and the prospect of increased exports within the EEC.

He said that using the Government forecast of an increase in output of 4 per cent a year after 1972-3, he believed that by 1978-9 the annual saving of

imports from increased food production would be £350 million to £400 million.

But Mr Winegarten gave a warning that farmers, to meet the demands of an expanding industry, would need to be reassured about stable and profitable outlets for their produce before they invested extra capital.

Mr Winegarten recalled that the NFU had insisted on the need to establish a better income and liquidity position for farmers, better processing capacity, and better marketing arrangements so that the opportunities for expansion could be met.

"Let it be understood that production in 1977—the final year of the transitional period—will depend upon whether farmers in the next three years are able to expand their investment in both fixed and working capital to a significant degree," he said.

Labour's plan to cut
world's armaments

By MICHAEL LAKE

The Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, yesterday presented a new Labour Party policy document on East-West relations to take account of what the Opposition regards as significant changes in the Kremlin towards European security.

The key to the Labour attitude, which was issued as a statement by the National Executive Committee, is Mr Brezhnev's readiness to negotiate reductions in the armed forces in Europe. This readiness, the document says, makes it urgent for members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to meet without prior conditions.

The Russians never responded to NATO's call for mutual and balanced force reductions at Reykjavik in 1966. But as Mr Healey pointed out yesterday, the Soviet Communist Party's Congress, in March this year, showed a clear commitment away from military expenditure towards the consumer and a readiness by Mr Brezhnev to stand up to the voracious demands of his military advisers.

Mr Healey's own preference is for a straight 5 or 10 per cent cut in forces across the board. He suggested this could be done in the areas most disagreeable to the other side: reductions in American tactical nuclear missiles for a reduction in Soviet tanks.

His personal view, he added, was that the cuts should be carried out by the Russians and the Americans, which would allow the smaller nations to take a bigger share of their own defence without actually spending more money.

The statement goes on to suggest that the first step towards negotiations should be within the next 12 months; and that as soon as adequate preparations are made the neutral and non-aligned countries in Europe should join all NATO and Warsaw Pact members in a general European Security Conference.

"By reducing fears that may exist between the two alliances that political change might threaten their defence, these discussions should make it easier for all concerned to adjust their policies to the justifiable demand of the European peoples for the right, enshrined in the United Nations Charter, to order their affairs without external interference."

This is perhaps the most important political paragraph in the document, since it illustrates the difficulty of reaching a real détente in Europe. It involves a certain recognition of the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty, under which the Russians

invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, yet objects to external interference in "political change." Mr Healey said: "Neither side wants political changes which would make for instability. But you could have a system which might make it possible for the Russians to divest themselves of some of the colonial rôle in Europe."

The Labour Government was markedly lukewarm towards a European Security Conference when in office, only thawing slightly in its latter days. Mr Healey's argument now is that the Soviet attitude, especially on force reductions, has changed so significantly that it is possible to foresee progress, and that progress is being made on new, liberalising arrangements in Berlin.

One of the stronger incentives for a European Security Conference is that it would make relations between the Soviet Union and her satellites easier—as Mr Healey implied—and thus enable the expansion of contacts with Western European countries.

The difficulty remains that the Russian leaders cannot afford to let their satellites get too far ahead of them economically, or out of step politically, and they maintain by far the most conservative regime in Europe.

7.5M
escape
rise

By our own Reporter

Increases in National Insurance graduated contributions beginning on September 21 have been defined by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The increases were first announced by Mr Barber, the Chancellor, in his Budget speech in March when he said graduated contributions would have to rise to meet the extra £560 millions a year spent on pensions and supplementary allowances.

The new rates mean an increase of 1.1 per cent in the rate of graduated contributions payable on earnings between £18 and £30 a week and 4.35 per cent on earnings between £30 and £42 a week. There will be no increase for 7.5 million people earning less than £18 a week.

The practical effect is shown in the following examples:

● A man earning £20 a week now pays 51p in graduated contributions. From September 21 he will pay 54p.

● A man earning £40 a week now pays 82p and will pay £1.41.

The change is part of Mr Barber's move towards his long-term objective of a fully graduated National Insurance contributions.

'Black
Beauty'
in front

TEENAGERS still prefer the books which their parents used to read, according to a survey published yesterday.

Preliminary findings of a national sample of 9,000 ten to 14-year-olds made by the University of Sheffield's Institute of Education show that while comics are read extensively, the most widely read books are "Black Beauty" (Anna Sewall), closely followed by "Little Women" and "Treasure Island."

Next in the list are "The Secret Garden" (Enid Blyton), "Held" (Jottrama, Spyr), "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe" (C. S. Lewis), "Oliver Twist" (Alice in Wonderland), "Jane Eyre" and "Tom Sawyer."

The research survey covered 197 primary and 198 secondary schools in England and Wales. The report says that few books written for children in the past decades have not built up such a wide following as the old favourites.

Giro men
win 9 pc
rise

The strike by Post Office Giro and computer staff was called off yesterday when the management agreed to a 9 per cent pay claim back dated to January. The strikers will return to work today.

The Post Office originally offered 8½ per cent. A spokesman for the Civil and Public Services Association said: "Also conceded is the claim for a shortening of the senior machine operators' pay scale by three points which ensures no supervisor will get paid less than the grade he supervises."

"This scale-shortening gives pay increases of 12.7, 16, and 20 per cent to those who were on the three lowest points of the scale—with actual amounts ranging up to £4 a week."

More than 300 staff were on strike yesterday at the Giro headquarters in Bootle, Lancashire, and at computer centres at London, Derby, and Edinburgh. It was the second day of the strike.

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Brush up,
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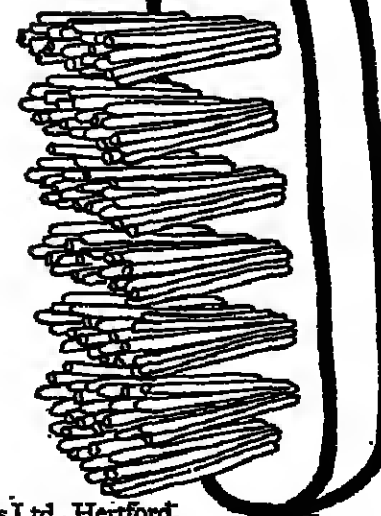
The toothbrush is undoubtedly the most effective weapon in the fight against bacterial plaque.

Plaque produces the harmful acids and chemicals that cause tooth decay and discoloration.

Tests have shown that plaque is considerably reduced by people who brush their teeth frequently and properly with a well-designed toothbrush like a Wisdom.

So brush up and down, and then away with plaque.

Wisdom—the best-designed toothbrush in the world.



Addis Ltd., Hartford.

Minister proclaims 'plus' side of cut in film finance

By DENNIS BARKER

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary of State for Industry, who announced last week in Parliament that Government finance to the National Film Finance Corporation would be cut in favour of seeking private investment, yesterday called a press conference to announce that Government finance to the NFFC would be cut in favour of seeking private investment. The whole thing, in short, was a decidedly curious exercise which Mr Ridley strenuously denied was caused only by the political and artistic storm that had blown up since his decision was originally announced.

Ministry 'was negligent'

The Department of Trade and Industry was accused yesterday of negligence in its handling of the affairs of the National Film Finance Corporation. Sir Elwyn Jones, QC, for the company's policyholders and shareholders, said the department "had the powers to intervene but negligently failed to do so".

He told the tribunal inquiring into the company's collapse that the department should have intervened to prevent the course of events continuing, ending in the disaster of 1971.

Mr Norman Hall, a senior official at the Department of Trade and Industry, explained why, in his opinion, V and G had failed. He said:

"Some time early in 1967 or into 1968, and certainly when the tariff went, V and G lost its selective basis, and its portfolio of risk was getting like any other company's. At the same time there were galloping inflation and the looking up of assets in associated companies. Early in 1971, V and G was faced with an increase in liabilities on the outstanding claims because of inflation which it had not bargained for and faced with an increase in claims in total because it had lost its selective basis and this forced it to its knees."

Mr Cyril Homewood, an assistant secretary at the department, who was recalled for cross-examination, agreed with Sir Elwyn that legislation since the war was aimed at making it impossible to make a business of insurance. He said that no British insurance companies had failed. But he also agreed that 19 motor insurance companies had failed between January, 1961, and June this year.

He also agreed that leaving aside any deficiency in the department's legal powers, one

Not at all, said Mr Ridley, pouring out sherry for everyone and forgetting to serve himself—a gesture unlikely to disarm the NFFC which in the past 21 years has helped 721 feature films off the ground at a cost to the taxpayer of less than £200,000 a year, half the cost of a modest feature film.

No, he said, he had something new to say. This was that there was a "misunderstanding about what the Government had done. He was restricted by statute from providing any subsidies on artistic grounds, which was the province of the Department for Education. It was the NFFC's function to provide finance purely on commercial lines.

Then how had successive Conservative and Labour Governments been able to leave the NFFC alone? Mr Ridley said the only fair question was whether it was better to finance films with private money or Government money—the artistic argument was a "red herring".

But he went on, the success of the Government's strategy—whereby another £1 million will be given to the NFFC if it can be matched with £3 million from private sources—would depend on producers "making films which people go to see and pay for."

Best sellers

Was he worried by the fact that current best-selling films included sex films and Ken Russell's "The Devils"? "I don't think it follows that second-rate films and the horror films are the most successful. As far as I know, "The Sound of Music" and "Love Story" have been the most successful films for many years, and they are as pure as driven snow."

Mr Ridley then spelled out what exactly the Government was doing. It was not treating the NFFC stingily. Of the £5 million promised by the Labour Government in 1964, £1 million had been paid, £1 million was promised if a consortium matched it with £3 million, and bank loans of £700,000 had been guaranteed, if necessary, to meet existing commitments. Nor had the Government closed the door to the possibility that it might invest more money later by means of a rights issue.

He did not see what he had done as an ideological move. "There is no evidence that I am jeopardising anything. This is positive and a plus. Plus? Yes, we hope it will succeed and provide ever-increasing sources of money for the British cinema."

But, it was suggested, private finance had been cagey so far because of the very large sums involved and the highly speculative element of the venture. Banks did not want the specialised knowledge of what was likely to succeed: their marriage to the skills of the NFFC should be a successful formula.

The NFFC was preparing a prospectus to get private finance firms interested and this would go out by the end of August. He understood that initial soundings had been hopeful but that there had been some "slightly less encouraging noises" more recently.

The managing director of the NFFC, Mr John Terry, said the encouraging sounds had in fact been made six months ago when the idea of the consortium was first floated. But he believed that corporation had a reasonable chance of raising the private finance.

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Above: some New Guinean teachers pride themselves on blackboard work which British recruits are not obliged to emulate. Below: an elder teaches boys at a technical school a traditional method of building canoes

Stone Agers need teachers

ABOUT 100 British secondary teachers are being recruited to teach in Papua, New Guinea, the UN trust territory which is due for self-government within three years, and where thousands of isolated people are still living in Stone Age cultures.

Mr Frank Hobb, an Australian administrator in New Guinea seconded to the London Institute of Education, is responsible for finding the British teachers.

Out of 500,000 children, only half get any schooling at all. 50 per cent of those aged six to 11 go to primary schools, and about half of those then go on to high schools, technical schools, or vocational centres.

Mr Hobb said yesterday that major educational effort on the island was only a decade old, and the local Port Moresby paper, an extension of an Australian one, bad as its rubric: "The most smoked newspaper in the world." It is used for rolling cigarettes.

"Although we can offer good money for teachers, we emphasise to all applicants that this is a really difficult job," he said. Teachers would be using English as the language of instruction. Apart from 600 local languages there was only pidgin, which was lengthy in its descriptions of new objects or abstract ideas, and Motu, the language of the Port Moresby district.

But the real educational problem was that the eager English-speaking schoolboys had to live at the same time in their traditional rural cultures. The value of teachers from Britain compared with Australia,

Mr Hobb said, was that they were used to improvising their own syllabus and educational methods without central direction.

Mr Hobb claims the education service in New Guinea is able to be specially progressive because of its youth. Teachers are more aware of the impact that education has in traditional societies.

At the secondary level—where most children are hoarders because of the poor communications on the island—a new course has been devised for social sciences which brings together geography, history, and anthropology. Science is backed up by slides, tapes, and radio programmes.

"We have got the money, the buildings, and a popular interest. What we lack are the teachers," he commented. Although the majority of teachers are locally born and a teachers' college is producing 140 graduates a year, about 50 per cent of the secondary teachers are expatriates.

Mr Hobb and the territory are looking for specialists in most subjects, including some headmasters.

In British currency, secondary teachers would earn £3,090 to £3,317 for a single man, £3,257 to £3,484 for a married man, and £2,847 to £3,163 for a single woman. Contracts are for two to four years, including an annual air return fare to Sydney, or two thirds of the return fare from New Guinea to Hongkong.

Richard Bourne



Student family refused benefit

By our own Reporter

A student teacher, who applied for supplementary benefit to support his wife and two children during the summer vacation, has been told that his education authority grant for 1970-1 is supposed to last him until the new term in September.

Mr J. C. Bevan, of Chorley, claims that when he was awarded his grant, comprising £360 for himself plus £350 for his dependants, he was told this would be for the "academic year," which he imagined to mean the college year from September to July, excluding the Christmas and Easter holidays.

At Easter, he applied for supplementary benefit and was awarded £14.50 a week, but when he applied again recently, after failing to find a temporary job, he was told by a different social security officer that he was entitled to only £2.70 a week, plus rent, because his grant is still being taken into account.

In a letter to the Guardian, Mr Bevan blames the "inconsistency" of the social security offices on a "misrepresentation of fact by the local county council" in awarding grants for an "academic year," when they are meant to last for the full year.

A spokesman for Lancashire County Council said that Mr Bevan's personal grant of £380 included a standard allowance of £36 for maintenance during the 2 vacation weeks in a full year, and that the grant of £350 for his wife and children was calculated to last for 52 weeks.

"Students are not told this in so many words when they are informed about the grant, but they have to use their common sense," he added. "They are sent a leaflet explaining that they can apply for a booklet giving full details of how grants are assessed if they want to."

According to the Department of Health and Social Security, both the dependants' grant and the vacation maintenance allowance of £36 are taken into account when assessing supplementary benefit. But without a detailed investigation the department could offer no explanation of why Mr Bevan had been awarded more than £2 a week at Easter.

Mr Bevan concludes his letter: "If I might add a further, more general, condemnation of the Department of Health and Social Security's anomalies, my family must now exist on £13.50 a week during the college year, and £2.50 below the accepted 'poverty line' under which others in my financial position who are not students can claim family income supplement. Can our future educationists believe in a country that refuses them even the minimum rights of other citizens?" Family income supplement can only be claimed by those who are in full-time employment.

'Tighten up drink laws'

The licensing laws should be tightened up, not relaxed, according to the United Kingdom Alliance, the temperance organisation.

The Alliance, which speaks of a "genuine desire to eliminate from the nation the evils of the drinking of alcoholic liquors by removing the cause," has put its view in evidence to the Home Office departmental committee reviewing licensing laws in England and Wales.

The alliance wants the under-18s ban extended to all clubs and the concept of "permitted hours" retained but switched to the pre-1961 position when nationwide closing time was not later than 10.30 p.m. Off-licence trade should be restricted to hours under the Shops Acts.

Bridge

The Dallas Aces are now the official world champions, but on this hand from their match with the Omar Sharif circus super-dummy-play technique won the day for Belladonna—who was, of course, one of the unbeaten Italian world champions before their "Bline plums" disbanded. East dealt with North-South vulnerable.

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Writ for actress

By our own Reporter

Britt Ekland, aged 28, the actress and former wife of Peter Sellers, is being sued by High Court over a gold mine shares.

John Proust and Company, City stockbrokers, have issued a writ claiming £2,916. The writ alleges that in February, 1968, chartered accountants acting for Miss Ekland, bought from the stockbrokers 5,000 shares, subject to a rights issue, in Zandapan Goldmining, Ltd., of South Africa.

There was a call of 58p a share and the aggregate of call moneys due in March, 1968, totalled £2,916. The stockbrokers allege that, by an oversight, they did not debit Miss Ekland with the call money. The money has not been paid.

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Hotels not 'anti' registration

By our own Reporter

The British hotel industry yesterday declared that it was not opposed to some form of registration and classification of hotels, but had reservations about the cost. These reservations were immediately contested by the Cornwall Tourist Board, which for three years has run a registration scheme.

The industry's statement came from the joint liaison committee of the three principal trade organisations—the British Hotels and Restaurants Association, the Brewers' Society, and the Caterers' Association. It said that a number of questions need to be answered, such as the precise definition of the word "hotel," what constituted "classification," and the method of financing the "quite considerable" cost.

"The registering and classifying of hotels of fewer than four bedrooms would seem to be of doubtful value at this stage, and this is one matter the trade associations would wish to discuss with the tourist organisations. It is difficult to see any case for compulsory registration of every type of accommodation down to, say, the pub with one letting bedroom or the farm-

house, which takes summer guests."

But Mr Anthony Crookes, the tourist officer of the Cornwall Tourist Board, did not agree that registration need be expensive, or that small hotels and other accommodation should not be registered.

"On the basis of our experience, it can just about pay for itself," he said. Cornwall charges a £3 registration fee and 10p a letting. In the first year of its operation—when four inspectors were employed looking at premises—it cost £2,000, but this year its cost will be under £1,000. There could be no loss at all if the fees were raised.

In the past three years 1,000 proprietors, representing 6,000 properties, have voluntarily registered—one third of the total. Five new accommodation houses have been set up on the perimeter of the county.

"Anyone who caters for tourists must be prepared to accept registration," Mr Crookes said. "The man with only one letting room is in a niche which could topple the whole thing. If he is in business with the public, he should register. I think it should be compulsory."

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Hirohito visit opposed

By our own Reporter

Some British ex-servicemen who were prisoners of the Japanese are hoping their opposition to the state visit by the Emperor Hirohito in October will bring about a cancellation of the visit.

Hostility to the visit comes from branches of the Federation of Far East Prisoners of War Associations. Mr Jack Halls, chairman of the North Essex branch, said yesterday: "I am very opposed to the visit and so are most of our 80 members."

Mr Halls, who works for the Department of the Environment, said his association would be failing in its duty to servicemen who died in camps in Burma and Thailand if a protest was not registered.

Although things have changed in Japan, the Emperor is one of the last of the old guard," he added.

The federation will not take part in any demonstration against the Emperor. Mr Halls explained: "We do not propose to demonstrate because we don't want to offend the Queen. But we feel we should express our dissatisfaction."

Mr George Carroll, aged 51, of Orpington, Kent, who was in Japanese hands from Christmas Day, 1941, to August 1945, said: "I don't think the visit is a very good idea. We would not have invited Hitler or Mussolini had they been alive. I know 26 years is a long time, but it still rankles."

The Emperor Hirohito and the Empress will be guests at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace, and the Emperor will lay a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

The Japanese Embassy says that only messages of support have been received.

Clue to blasts on big tankers

By our own Reporter

The cause of explosions in three 200,000-ton tankers in December, 1969, which killed four seamen, may always remain a mystery, says a report published yesterday. But it is hoped that research now being carried out should at least prevent a repetition. The report is by the tanker committee of the International Chamber of Shipping.

The accidents involved the Shell tanker *Macra*, which caught fire in the Mozambique Channel, the Dutch-owned *Maracaibo*, which sank off Senegal, and the Norwegian tanker *King Haakon VII*, which was damaged off Liberia. Two of the crew of the *Macra* and two in the *Maracaibo* died.

Most of the research has concentrated on the build-up of static electricity in ships' tanks as they are being cleaned by jets of water. In the past year the ICS and owners all over the world have spent more than £1 million on this aspect of research alone.

Lord Geddes, the chairman of the tanker committee, said: "Research work will continue until the industry has an adequate understanding of the problem of electrostatics arising during the washing process."

Everybody in Brighouse, Yorkshire, has been warned to wash all fruit and vegetables before eating them until the corporation has identified a pollutant that causes scabs to appear on growing vegetables and has made plants wither and die.

The damage, said to be similar to that caused by selective weedkillers, has occurred in only two parts of the town, Lane Head and Brookfoot. The health department has already eliminated two sources suspected by townspeople — "a great dark cloud, tinged with blue at the edges, which turned out to be smoke going straight up from a factory chimney, and "a nasty acrid smell," which turned out to be from a works whose pollutant was well known to the alkali inspectorate.

Alderman Samson Williams, chairman of the health committee, said last night that circumstantial evidence pointed to a certain chemical coming from a certain industrial plant. Beyond that he would not go. "If we named the industry, and the Government analyst came

up with something completely unsuspected, where would we be then?" he asked.

His warning about washing fruit and vegetables, "wherever they come from" (a warning which presumably does not include oranges, pineapples, and other fruits which do not flourish in the open at Brighouse), has been reinforced with advice to townspeople to be generally prudent about what they eat. By that meant not eating a vegetable which, even when washed, has a scab on it or looked unusual in some way.

If the chemical pollutant turns out to be what Brighouse suspects it to be, it is not thought to be harmful to human beings. Certainly no doctors in Brighouse have yet reported unusual symptoms in the patients.

Town warned of polluted crops

By our own Reporter

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More pay rises

About 12,000 non-manual workers at subsidiary operating companies of the National Bus Company are to get pay rises of between £31 and £145 a year

get 1 on Bill

trouble before the introduction of the amendments. The Bill

The Liberal amendment I—carried by a majority of 10—was carried by a majority of 10. The Bill

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SCOFIELD



King Lear (with the Fool)



Alan for All Seasons



Captain from Kopenick

FOR A PUBLIC PERFORMER Paul Scofield is notably a very private person. Interviews with him are rare enough to make one wonder if he exists at all outside the circumstances of those marvellous dramatic creations: only conjured into reality by the warming sun of our applause, fading into an abstract dream of human aspiration when the limelight darkens. But there he was, walking into the Mayfair restaurant, a myth made fleshly enough to happily accept a large gin and tonic. "Oh, yes, I think that would go down very well, thank you." He carried an airport-type shoulder bag, into which he would occasionally delve to produce his Gauloises. "They might seem strong but I think they're so much better for the speaking voice," he smiled at having to carry it. "I feel just like an old birdy with this thing, but one does accumulate so much clutter when one comes up to London."

He has a massed head of grey hair and the legage under his brown eyes is heavy. His voice seems stronger than the edgy creakiness that externalises his stage personality and he chooses his words with a precise gentleness, at startling odds with the awesome one-man ritual of the "King Lear" film. He said he hadn't given many interviews in the past because he was afraid of boring people with that kind of self-exposure. "And it is difficult. One has to make assumptions of informality and friendship without the time that normal relationships go through to make those assumptions."

I did not want to make those assumptions, too many intrusions into the delicate uncase that I felt he there the fine and private place that is Paul Scofield could do without my embrace if that was the way he wanted it. But we were halfway through lunch when he said, "Please call me Paul; I think we know each other now." He paused and considered that decision. "You know it is only to an audience that a working actor like myself gives himself completely and at once. The real part in the development of any actor is to satisfy his vision by way of the audience, to involve them because they are your tangible evidence of what is true in what you are doing."

"It is vitally important for me to know whether they are liking it for the right reasons or the wrong reasons, by which I mean reasons that I never intended. The audience is a feedback and a nourishment. You get a subsequent reaction from strangers, from critics say, and I count critics as strangers because they are an anonymous part of the audience; but it is the direct, immediate contact that is important. For me, an audience never laughs on the wrong place. If they do that in the theatre you adjust your calculations about the effect that you are trying to achieve. It is an extraordinary process with an audience. I don't want to sound mystic or pretentious, but there is a kind of perhaps the most terrible make you look at a play in a new way."

"There are two phases in the production of a play. The first is during rehearsal and preparation when the director dominates. The second is when the play is in contact with an audience and the director loses that power; the audience becomes the second director. It is sometimes terribly difficult for a director to accept that this happens, but it does and it is a fact."

I said how could one keep going this to-and-fro thing with a long runner of a play such as "The Mousetrap" and he said, "Oh, Agatha Christie has a lot to answer for and what a terribly apt title it is for those actors involved in it. The problem then is to continue acting over a long period and to remain sane. You have to make it a kind of calculating game. The longest run I've been in was Anouilh's 'Ring Around the Moon' and I was with that for two years. It was terribly

difficult towards the end not to react like a robot, mechanically."

"Once I blacked out completely. Sybil Thorndike came on in her wheelchair, holding a guest list as she always did, and she dropped it. It was the first time it had happened and I did the natural thing which was to stoop and pick it up. And, because I was going against the way my mind had become computerised, I suddenly didn't know where I was or, even, what day I was in. The whole thing was frightening. Fortunately, Claire Bloom came on and she's very quick at assessing situations and she fed me my lines and it was all right."

"I don't want to bore you but there is a remedy and the remedy is an absolute mental exercise. You have to realise that the theatre is life and you must not be thinking ahead, or in the past, but only of what is happening now. When one of those memory crazes comes on that is what you have to think about: the now. You have to live now."

I said that it sounded a bit like Dale Carnegie and he said that I was right, bloody right. "But it's the only way for a working actor not to become a machine."

I CONFESSED MY admiration of the film of "King Lear" because it was an interpretation by Peter Brook and himself, not just a recording of a stage event as with Olivier's "Othello" and "Three Sisters" and he said no, he agreed that they didn't work very well. But wasn't it difficult to make believable the fantastic story-core of "Lear" even though he has been with it since 1964 at Stratford, and he said, "It is an impossible situation and the only way I could make it believable was to relate Lear to the blinding of Gloucester. You see, Lear was blind already, with the habit of power. It is only when he is mentally blinded, when he goes mad, that he really sees. When you realise the connection between the two I think it becomes believable."

He has worked often and spectacularly with Brook but "it only began by chance, just as it began by chance."

Their first production was in Birmingham Repertory and then Sir Barry Jackson brought them to Stratford. The light had been brought out, blindingly, from under the bushel. "I must say that it was marvellous to suddenly realise from a production that was a little away from where one was noticed by London critics and London audiences. We seemed to work together a lot then, Peter and I. I think his direction for me goes deepest. He strikes a bell."

"Some directors try to manipulate you and you can't really work with them. Some directors need the strong line that you can give them. For me, my passion has to be aroused by the script; that is all-important to me. That is why I did 'Barthlemy' because although the story is probably way-out for cinema audiences it had a marvellous script: spare and strong." He will also shortly make a film called "The Blue Clouds" with locations in Europe, written by an American, James Salter. "A strange story, but one that I want to be involved in. I want to consider and explore new writers; that is what could give me a new lease of life."

I told him the description that a friend of mine had for actors, that they were all Rooms To Let. Scofield laughed and said that it all depended on who was inhabiting whom. "I prefer to inhabit, not just to be a vessel that is filled. I want to be always a prospective tenant; I prefer to absorb and digest into myself; I must contribute. I always think that I don't function in terms of personal achievement, but perhaps I am more ambitious than I realise, certainly in that direction. I would even work with a dominating artist such as Bunuel, but only if I had common ground with him. I

would have to know what he was working towards and to see if I agreed: that is important to me."

He likes making films, but thinks that television is the worst of both worlds. He is, however, under no illusions about the worth of a contract's fine print in the film world. "In the theatre you hardly need an agent; a handshake is honoured. But in films, because you don't know them, you must sign immediately. Not because you don't trust them, but they would despise you if you did wouldn't they?"

He enjoyed working with John Frankenheimer on "The Train." "He gives you lots of elbow room as an actor. For such a volatile creature he has the patience to let you work with him. He is a very intelligent man. I received an Academy Award, as having a 'steadfast sweetness.' Zinnemann was a strong disciplinarian, but Scofield was not sure how good he really is with actors."

"Perhaps you remember the scene that I had with Susannah York on the beach, which is the real crunch of the action of ideas, when the daughter comes to her father and seems to oppose him as an intellectual equal, using her wits that he had helped form against him. Now Susannah was marvellous, but she did that scene at first all supplanting and feminine; not as an equal, which was the way I knew this Robert Bolt had intended it. So I went to Zinnemann and said that I thought that she should be told this and all he said was, 'I can't do that' and would not be involved. I had to suggest the idea to her myself and I think it worked out quite well."

WE SWITCHED TO his personal past and he talked of it with an affection wrought of happiness. He was born in 1922 at Hurstpierpoint in Sussex, son of the headmaster of a small church school, which he attended with his brother, John, and sister Mary. His mother is a Roman Catholic, but not his father, so that some day he will be little Protestants and, on others, we were all devout little Catholics. Had the dramatics of the Roman Catholic services at all ignited his interest in the theatre? "You know they just might have; certainly there was a kind of religious fervour in the way the Church dominates the people, say, in Spain or Mexico but, certainly, they have something within the Mass: a marvellous atmosphere."

When he was thirteen his first stage appearance was as Juliet in a boys' school production of "Romeo and Juliet" and he believes emphatically that children should be encouraged to act Shakespeare to participate in him. "I used to have this terrible blind spot about 'Twelfth Night' and 'Julius Caesar' only because they were school textbooks and you were supposed to analyse and dissect. I'm only now coming around to realising their value."

A grammar school boy, he left at the age of 17 to join the Croydon Repertory Theatre School; the theatre was his only university; he was always an actor. "I have learned more about life I think than I ever would at college." In his youth he was, he confessed, an inordinately fidgety person, he had ever heard of Olivier or Gielgud. "I was riveted by Betty Davis who was a marvellous teacher." He also liked Spencer Tracy, although he thought it a bit excessive to describe him as the greatest film actor. "What he had was a deliberate, delicate mechanism that could cogently enslave a vast area of experience."

Scofield has been married for 28 years to Joy Parker, a former actress who he says would now like to return to the stage "as a working actress." They have a son, Martin, who lectures in English literature at Kent University

and a young daughter, Sarah, who is studying at Exeter. "Both of them were educationally brought up to towns, where I'm glad. Because, although I'm a country person, I think it is good for children at school to have the sense of a larger community outside their enclosed one. So that they can go out and buy fish and chips, if you see what I mean."

He gets enormous satisfaction out of walking in the country—he lives at Balcombe in Sussex, not far from where he was born—but is grieved that the sheepdog which used to accompany him has just died. "We have an old sheepdog, so I can't get another sheepdog because she might be hurt." He rides horses and plays tennis. How well? His hands made a fanning explosion of disgust with himself. He loves Laurel and Hardy films, but thinks that Chaplin is repellent. "He seems to be feeding off his own vanity within his films, however much I try to like him."

In the current National Theatre repertory he is in "The Captain from Kopenick" and "The Rules of the Game" but feels himself, somehow, between stages of further commitment. "There is no end to achievement. I certainly don't feel any sense of reaching a peak. I think that I now want to explore new avenues of dramatic liberation and perhaps direct, which is something I have never done."

I QUOTED "The Stage" which had said that this was the golden age of acting, with Olivier, Gielgud and himself around: where were the newcomers to spring from?

In terms of younger actors he thinks we are at the trough of a wave. He admires Anthony Hopkins, but agreed that he was undisciplined. Then almost in desperation, he said, "What has happened to Albert Finney? I welcome his kind of acting; I recognise a skill that I can believe in, that is wholly true and believable. But he seems to be in danger of losing his original gift, because of the power that he has achieved to employ others and the time because of that gift. One so rarely sees him; it seems indulgence."

"I hope that doesn't sound too unkind, because one only criticises somebody one admires, because they are the only people who are worth it. But, because of our gift actors have to realise that we must get on with the job of acting. The job is what matters; it is our duty. Everything else builds towards that. That is what we are here for."

He had kept using the description of himself as a "working actor" and I realised how much he cherished it; the feeling that the talent that he has been given has to be used otherwise it withers like a muscle that is never exercised. "You know I feel quite guilty when I am not working, knowing that that day I am going to be in the theatre at night or in the film studio by day. I feel as though I am waking up under false pretences."

It was confessed guilt that pulled my impressions of Paul Scofield into personal perspective. I saw him, suddenly, within the context of a Graham Greene novel, but ridden by the god of theatre, not that of wine and wafer: a kind of secular priest. Which is, perhaps, a great working actor is in this day and age.

Around us now the restaurant was quite deserted; even the waiters had vanished: there was the feeling of an empty stage or church that can only come to life when inhabited. We realised that we had been talking for three hours. Outside, Paul Scofield said, "I think that I will walk a little now. I enjoy walking." And we said goodbye and he walked away, swinging his head and his shoulders jauntily. He is smaller than you think he is when he is on stage. But, of course, you cannot measure that kind of stature.

GERALD LARNER:

Perhaps music is approaching self-destruction, or has reached it, since so little of it shows signs of life. On the other hand, convention had to be swept aside before music was capable of conceiving a work as fresh and beautiful as Stockhausen's 'Refrain,' or visions as luminous as some of Ligeti's, or textures as voluptuous as Berio's

TIME HAS PASSED but I am still haunted by the nightmare given to the world—by way of the Cheltenham Festival and BBC Radio 3—by Reginald Smith Brindle, now qualified as the Jeremiah of contemporary music. Unhappy men in the past, like Schumann or Rachmaninov, found consolation in their work, retaining their faith in the sublimity of music if not in themselves. And if things got too bad—as they did with those composers from time to time, with Bartok at one point, and Elgar and Sibelius after a certain age—they stopped writing. Today a composer like Stockhausen can still take refuge in his music, even retaliate through it.

Reginald Smith Brindle's pessimism is based on his belief that "the means of mass extinction grow more rapidly than man's control of his own destiny, and though the end may be slow or in a sudden great holocaust, the sins of the fathers are certain to be visited on the children." But there is more, worse to come. "There is another silent extinction which is going on all the time—the extinction of man as a poetic, creative, spiritual being... Music is also moving towards the great abyss."

So, unlike his pessimistic predecessors, Smith Brindle clearly does not believe in the independent and continuing sublimity of music. No, unlike his great Soviet contemporary, does he fight back through music. As the Cheltenham nightmare has so alarmingly demonstrated, he has capitulated, following music towards the great abyss. "This," he says, "is why the music of the future is 'Apocalypse'—is what it is, giving music another push towards the edge."

Anyway, who is Reginald Smith Brindle, and does it matter what he thinks? You might well ask. But, having worked conscientiously on his scores, I know he is no negligible composer. And having met him, I know he is no doom-mongering crank. He is, in fact, a sympathetic and rather naive Lancastrian, Professor of Music at the University of Surrey, pupil of Pizzetti and Dallapiccola, one of his publishers (Edition Peters) most prized composers, author of books on contemporary percussion technique and serial composition, a man closely involved with the more progressive trends in music during the past 25 years.

It might be relevant to add at this point my own feeling that Smith Brindle is not a natural born composer, any more than he is the conventional professor. His first professional training, in Preston before the war, was in architecture, though he was always a keen musician. During the war, in the army, he took three correspondence courses in counterpoint, agriculture, and astronomy. I imagine he might have gone in any of those three directions, though when he failed to get into Liverpool University for architecture after the war, it was music he took at Bangor. "The only thing that would take me," I still find it easier to see him stationed broadly behind a telescope or thoughtfully heading over some young crop than sitting in the professor's chair or at the composer's desk.

In fact, he is not very interested in teaching and, as for music, "I'm going to give it up altogether." What has happened is that a composer who feels "it is essential to develop the whole time," who feels "bound to follow the line of the latest development," has been forced into writing music he does not like. "Whatever I have done," he says, "is always the consequence of what someone else has done." Unfortunately, "I saw in the latest developments the complete negation of every musical value. My original objectives are being destroyed."

He has moved from the "tonally orientated serialism" of his earliest postwar works to the "sound of electronic music," compulsively following the revolt against the supremacy of melody and harmony, the tyranny of definite pitch and metrical rhythm. The liberation of sound from the patterns of music has always imposed on it its complete, and the only, weakness: "Apocalypse" is a warning that will happen to music in the callous hand of the revolutionaries. That was his last orchestral work, for the present at least. Unable to beat them, he has now joined them by creating music on tape by means of their new devil in music, the electronic synthesiser.

Obviously, it is a serious dilemma for a composer and we cannot simply dismiss it, reaching out for the latest Montserrat Cabelle disc or some other encapsulated escapism. His dilemma is an extreme symptom of a real, contemporary paradox. On the one hand, listening to most new works performed recently means all of them studied in liberated sound—it has seemed that Jeremiah is lamenting the truth. Perhaps music is approaching self-destruction, or has reached it, since so little of it shows signs of life. On the other hand, convention had to be swept aside before music was capable of conceiving a work as fresh and as beautiful as Stockhausen's 'Refrain,' or visions as luminous as some of Ligeti's, or textures as voluptuous as Berio's.

Perhaps the answer is that composers must have the aural sensitivity and the creative imagination of at least a Pendergast before they can exploit the new freedom. Besides, one generation has always complained about the destructive tendency of the next. But this is too easy. Never before in music has the rejection extended so far, over hundreds of years of musical history, back to incoherence. And never before has a composer created ugly music, out of his apocalyptic despair, to haunt us and warn us.

PROVENCE

Harriet Kinsella

Aix Festival

IT IS HARD to go wrong with a festival at Aix: the sunny old capital of Provence retains its seventeenth-century core and remains a tranquil enclave where the resident crickets old their own against the traffic, the cultural endurance tests common rather north are unthinkable in this asy-golag context, and the programme of the Aix-en-Provence Festival is far from a leisurely, civilised jumble of music, with nothing more taxing than at most two performances, all separated, on the same day. Concerts and recitals take place mostly in distinguished old cloisters and abbey, and the opera house is put up every year in the courtyard of the archiepiscopal palace—an extraordinary ompe l'ocil which keeps the singers order cover and the audience, blessedly, out in the open under the warm summer sky.

Jacques Charpentier's "Beatris" was the talking point of this year's festival. A new work, conducted by its composer at the Festival, it deals with the spiritual and coquettish turmoil of a young woman seduced by heretic priest of the fourteenth century. As an extra, but to my mind a pertinent dimension of authority, a book by René Nelli is in the clame language, the ancient, scrambled Latin-sounding tongue of the langue d'Oc of that period.

Beatris of Planissolas was seduced by Pierre Clergue in the confessional and went on to enjoy such sexual and asphumous transports that repentance became almost impossible for her. Inquisitor, Bishop Fournier of miers (later one of the Avignon popes) was a just and scrupulous man, and the action of Charpentier's ark concerns the agonised argument between these two. Mistakenly reduced the status of a prop in Beatris's lemma, the natural key figure of the relief is introduced in quasipantomimic to voice his fundamentally mible scepticism.

Charpentier's style is austere and clamatory, sometimes torn apart by rreusson, always fused by the seven-

note chromatic group which repeats again and again in Beatris's music. The composer has an impressive command of music, with nothing more whispering harmonics high up on the fiddles establish the requisite tension as the curtain rises on a superb set (Sams) of giant candles, a Gothic choir stall and the Bishop's Throne. Dominique Delouche's direction forges an effective cinema-style union between Beatris's story and its graphic illustration by two dancer-gymnasts (Odile Dubosc and Jean-Pierre Cornu). The long and arduous role of Beatris was sung with unflagging richness of tone and deep musical sympathy by Liliane Guillon; the role of the bishop, solemnly, by Marc Vento, and the heretic rather angrily by Michel Trem-pont.

By contrast with the rigours of Charpentier's dialectic, the new "Zauberflöte" at Aix had the delicious quality of one of the town's own carissimas. The sets and costumes were quite lovely, and for once the production (by Jean-Pierre Cornu) sparkled along in a convincing fairy-tale manner with one of the longeurs to which the work's own construction make it prone. This is the happy result of really strong casting in those too-frequently dubious and warring groups, the three ladies (Iv Barthelemy, Merrill Jenkins, and Sonia Drakler), and the spirits (Anne-Marie Rodde, Catherine Dussant, and Theres Cedelle).

In this pretty setting Jill Gomes was a ravishing Pamina, while Franz Lindauer's splendid and sensitive young Papageno is well on the way to becoming the definitive interpretation of the role. Françoise Garner gave a straightforward, impeccably-sung performance as the Queen of the Night, and in the space of half a brief appearance as Papageno, Danielle Perrier made it perty clear who was going to wear the pants—or perhaps, the feathers to that family. Though adequate, Eric Tapp's Tamino was somewhat lacking in musical edge, and Victor de Narke's voice seemed strangely light and weightless for Sarastro's subatantial role. Reynald Giovannetti conducted without much reference to, or from, the singers on the stage.

Apart from the great Baquer, "Falstaff" was a dismal and disheartening experience. Even Jeanne Berbie was well below par. But Gabriel Baquer's interpretation was superb, the voice as pure and strong in falsetto as in its normal register and every nuance of words and music expressed with total understanding to create a magnificent solo performance.

review

Kathy Hearn at Park Roadhouse



THE ROUNDHOUSE

Nicholas de Jongh

Pork

ON TO THE WHITE box set come these sensational people. Two naked boys with public hair powdered blue and green respectively; a drag queen looking like Andy Warhol's superstar Viva, and parading bad taste all over: a naked girl rolling restlessly on an unused bed. The effect is not like that of exposure to elemental pornography. It is as if a grotesque dream had arrived and remained. For the first moments are typical of the whole.

It is utterly Warhol, in his style of being a filter for other people's experiences: a terse documentary of sharp scenes, lost and loveless people in a permanent hotel hell: an Andy Warhol figure sits in the centre and around him a variety of freaks arrive to spill out their gossip and palpable sex fantasies.

But this apart, the grotesque figures, the camp creations are used to caricature sexuality and American behaviour. Pork herself—a strapping girl—uses the two naked boys for a graphic Peepodent advertisement. The drag queen fed spoonfuls of boiled eggs which become a sex substitute. An American hostess eternally arrives with food no one wants and a retarded

young girl comes clutching sexual stimulants to help her lapse into a lone sex act. "I'm a very sensitive person," she explains. And since almost every act and every telephone confession is told deadpan, and with absolute detachment, the whole becomes as vulgarly funny as it is pathetic.

Even the Andy Warhol figure is seen as a living camera: passive in a wheelchair he feeds on everyone's experience and is shown as the one human being to supply the interest that the rest require. At the end Park road house to her mother and the raw abuse and hate between them may show why the hotel people have become the desperate deviants.

Lacking form and shape "Pork" is culled from 28 acts and has its sketches of boredom and incoherence, suggesting a general lack of purpose and intention, but both for the exuberant and accurate caricature of sexuality and its larger purposes it must be seen. The direction of Anthony Ingrassia too often falls between realism and hurriedness which may explain much of the uncertain acting, though some is superb. This does not detract from the whole. Sexual content is explicit so the susceptible should keep away.

QEH

Edward Greenfield

Gerald Moore

"I HAVE ALL SORTS of ambitions," says Gerald Moore, "one of which is to play the piano rather well." He is at the Royal Albert Hall, playing a song about the dreams of a young girl. "We all have them," he says, and he should know, having just celebrated his 72nd birthday. This is his way of keeping his promise to stay in retirement. At the end Park road house to her mother and the raw abuse and hate between them may show why the hotel people have become the desperate deviants.

The official opening of Summer Song is tomorrow night with a Queen Elizabeth Hall recital by Peter Pears and Julian Bream, and on Friday Moore will be giving one of his famous lectures in the same place. My guess is that the real flavour of Summer Song is best to be had in the series of ten masterclasses, every afternoon this week and next, which Moore is conducting in the Purcell Room—the best

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Make-up artist • Archaeological dig • Wines • New lines

About the house

by Diana Pollock

THE SODASTREAM Minor would earn its keep in many households through hot school holidays as the cheapest source of pop available. It costs £12.93 usually, but till August 31 there is a special summer discount to £10.93. It looks rather like a small fizzy and for your money you get a canister of gas with about 80 impregnations per unit (refills 50p each) and half a dozen half-pint bottles. It takes about five minutes to get the operating hand, but after that making soda water with the machine is simple and foolproof. Specially supplied Bitter Lemon, Ginger, Cola, and Orange cordials (73p each, 1 litre bottles) added to soda water, produced a quite possible alternative to your know-what-as-well-under-half-the-price (on my local off-licences prices) i.e. roughly 21p a bitter lemon this way against 7p. Capital outlay effects this of course and so does the fact that the children drink more pop when you've got one than they would otherwise. But for families who also entertain a deal (and use less of summer soda water) it's a useful gadget which might pay for itself in a year or two. From branches of Peter Dominick or Fosters Wine Merchants, or list of stockists from Sodastream Ltd., Epsom (i.e. don't stamp your envelope), Harlow, Essex.

Hanging garden



drawing by Barbara Brown

Hanging baskets are a very British form of garden decoration but, if instead of a fine arch crying out for hanging baskets you have a plain wall, Prestige have two sizes of wall flower baskets—half the sphere—10 inches wide (69p) and 12 inches wide (89p) from most gardening shops or departments of larger stores. The steel wire mesh is coated with pale green plastic making it rustproof. There are two hanging "fackets" to keep the basket away from the wall and, of course, a centre loop at the back to go over a suitable nail in the wall.

Treble chance

HALF TREBLES, short trebles, double, triple, even ribbed trebles are, I discover, crocheted stitches to make up patterns with names like King Solomon's knot, chevrons, shell, or bobble. Vogue's "Guide to Crochet" (Collins £1.35, edited by Judy Britain) promises to tell all you need know to become an expert from scratch. Since having the book for review I have only followed the first steps but think I shall soon graduate to something ambitious like a hedspreed. The instructions, mostly for woolly things, include designs for children and adults, patchwork, and table cloths. The drawings are clear and, if you are cash-handed, the suggestion is that you put a looking glass in front of the page to get a sinistral view of this exceedingly old and beautiful craft.

Sprinkler

THIS PARAGRAPH is bound to come out just when the heavens have opened and no one needs to water a garden. But there are long dry patches when the lawn gasps for the equivalent of a gentle shower. Tudor's lawn sprinkler, price £2.50, is made of plastic in orange, blue, or white and gives either a narrow or wide spray and the centre spray section can be set from 45 to 105 degrees. Tried out on a grateful lawn it lived up to all its promises but the plastic case should not be battered around—keep in its box when not in use. From Gamages, London, and branches of the John Lewis Partnership throughout the country.

"Pyrex" set

JAMES A. JOBLING of Sunderland, makers of heat-resistant glass, clearware, are celebrating fifty years in the service of the British housewife by offering a five-piece set of their "Pyrex" ware comprising a 1 1/2 pint pudding basin, 3 1/2 pint mixing bowl, 8 1/2 pint plate, and a 1 1/2 pint soufflé dish. The 50-year bonus comes in the form of a lot measuring 1 1/2 inches marked in fine ounces, milligrams, and cups which takes care of all possible food measurements now and in the future. The total price would be £2.04 for the lot. While stocks last the five pieces in a Jubilee pack cost only £1.69 from all "Pyrex" stockists.

Extinguisher

HAVE YOU a fire extinguisher at home and when was it last tested? The Fire Protection Association warns that a good many fire extinguishers have not been tested or do not carry the proper official fire prevention organisations' approval. Kleen-eze's name is well known. They make all sorts of household products and a fire now putting on the market has been properly tested to the British Standard Specification BS 3465. It uses 3 1/2 dry pound powder, and works under a pressure of 175 lb per square inch. It has a recommended life of five years (better date the container when it arrives, for five years whizz past and you could be landed with a non-extinguisher without realising it) and will deal with fires in any confined space. Water, for instance, should never be thrown on a blazing cooking oil or on a fire caused by an electrical fault. The extinguisher is to be marketed through Kleen-eze's agents who call each month on a quarter of a million homes. Otherwise write to Kleen-eze Holdings Ltd., Hanham, Bristol.

"I AM VERY HONEST," explained George Masters, Hollywood's most famous make-up man. "There is no such thing as a natural beauty, at least for women. There are naturally beautiful men, though. I transform a pig into a raving beauty every day."

George Masters, remember, is the man who did Lynda Bird Johnson's make-up when she went to the Academy awards with George Hamilton in April, 1966.

George Masters when I talked to him had driven down from New York City in a rented car with his assistant from Saks Fifth Avenue to make up the "residents" of the Maryland Women's Correctional Institute in Jessup. He shuffled into the superintendent's office in khaki pants, a rumpled jersey pullover, and tennis shoes, his blond hair matted with perspiration on his head. He stopped down in a chair, then talked "honestly" about his women in his life.

My favourite women to make up are movie stars," he said. "They will sit for hours because they understand what I'm trying to do for them. Audrey Hepburn, Elizabeth Taylor, and Marilyn Monroe were great to make up."

His least favourite women to make up are the "Philadelphia main liners." They all have fat backsides from riding on horses and they run around in their polo coats, their plaid skirts, and their dark red lipstick and think they're just "marvellous." And he doesn't hesitate to tell all about any of them. "I'm very honest," he repeats.

There's Lynda Bird Johnson, for instance. "It took me six hours to make her up," she killed me when she walked in and asked if she needed make-up. I said, 'Are you kidding—with that face?' She looked all right in her photographs after I made her up... she needed to lose weight and she was always ordering ice-cream on the phone. I made her up 12 times for free. I did it for the publicity and because George was a friend."

Jacqueline Kennedy, he says, "Has eyes so far apart that one of them is on the other side of the room." And her sister, Lee Radziwill: "Well, I made her up for her stage debut. She's a nice lady but she listens to Truman Capote. Lea is not attractive."

Marilyn Monroe, he felt, "had manish tendencies." Mae West, "I swear is a man." Nancy Reagan, "Oh! I love to rip her up. She's the worst con woman I know," and Zsa Zsa Gabor "wears false jewellery."

"Lisa Minelli is a disaster. Too bad, because she's nice—but ugly. Joanne Woodward has a flat nose, and Raquel Welch is silicone from the knees up."

Only two ladies come out unscathed: "Ann-Margret is gorgeous," said "Jennifer Jones is fabulous. She spends \$20,000 a month on creams."

But there's no fact too ugly for George to tackle. "I'll make up anything for money," he says. "I'm not a snob at all. Marlan Davies must have spent \$4 million on me. Making people doesn't excite me. Nobody turns me on."

George Masters, age 30, has been a top hair stylist and makeup artist since he was 16 years old. He ran away from his home in Los Angeles after leaving school, went to New York, and got a job as a stock boy at Elizabeth Arden's. "Miss Arden took a



Only men are beautiful

SALLY QUINN talks to make-up artist George Masters,

liking to me, taught me in three months, and by the time I was 15 I had the best room in the salon."

He now lives in New York with his dog and has worked since he was 17 for the beauty salon concessionaire Seligman and Latz, which owns Adricos Arpels Cosmetics, sold at Saks Fifth Avenue. "This company is very cheap."

Coming down to the Women's Correctional Institute was his own idea and the second visit he has made to demonstrate makeup techniques to the residents. ("This is the third time I've been to prison," he said. "Once I was picked up for drunk driving.") He got the idea after he had trouble making up Leslia Uggam's face and decided to practise on black faces.

"I wanted to give away the cosmetics and the wig to the girls. After all, the cosmetic boxes are half filled with cosmetics and half with tissue paper, and the wigs are the ones which have been oiled down, which nobody would buy anyway."

So all afternoon, during the demonstration on a stage in the recreation hall, Masters would explain a makeup technique, then say how miserly his company and Saks Fifth Avenue were.

To the chagrin of several female representatives of Saks Fifth Avenue, Masters continued to talk about the products he represents.

"They told me I could give away four wigs, now isn't that tacky? So I

brought down 35 and I'm going to just give them away to the girls. My weakness all my life is that I give everything away."

However, while he was doing the makeup, a representative of Saks crept in front of the stage and removed the 35 wigs he was about to give away.

"Did you see that?" he exclaimed to the audience. "Saks is doing a real trip."

Shortly afterwards an announcement was made to the group that by next week a shipment of wigs, one for each resident, would arrive at Jessup, compliments of Saks.

"I'll believe it when I see it," shouted Masters—Washington Post.

Digging for Britain

JANE DAVIDSON joins the Winchester Excavation

I HAVE JUST spent a week in the nearest thing to a labour camp that Britain has to offer. I shared a dormitory in a disused chocolate factory with 10 girls, and worked diligently from 8.30 am till 6 pm (with breaks for tea and lunch), digging, scraping, and heaving buckets of soil into wheelbarrows. I was one of 150-odd archaeological volunteers from all over the world, at the start of the eleventh (and a dandy the last) season of the Winchester Excavation.

Most of us had scant knowledge of archaeology or the layers of history we were peeling away. I was sent to Wolvesey Palace, an idyllic site near the cathedral, reached by walking through the flower-scented Bishop's Garden. There, I was placed under the tutelage of Robert, an ebullient, red-haired American anthropologist, who found the idea of an ignorant journalist writing about archaeology quite ludicrous. Equipped with trowel and finds tray, I was set to work in a square trench. "Scrape away two inches of grey loam," ordered Robert, showing me the angle at which a trowel scrapes best.

Within an hour both wrists ached, blisters were coming along nicely, and my backside felt raw from sitting on stony ground. Also, I was none too certain what I was doing. "God!" exclaimed Robert, when he came to check my progress. "Stop hacking mindlessly at that medieval brown layer."

The moment I grasped something about stratigraphy was the moment I began to enjoy digging. The fact is you don't find Roman bracelets or perfectly preserved Viking warriors during a normal digging day; just bones, shells, tiles, and perhaps a petrified apple pip. It is vital to know from what layer they came. Wolvesey, built in Norman times, upon previous Roman and Saxon remains, offers cross-sections of earth, like layered chocolate cake. Each layer represents another time plane. Sometimes a layer peters out abruptly. Why? Our excavated fragments were the clues in the work of detection. Robert watched us hawk-eyed and whisked away our trays at each fresh strata. In the pot shed the finds were washed, labelled, and stored ready for winter research work.

Digging involves discovery, not only about stratum, but about oneself. Initially, as I relentlessly scraped, I became somewhat gloomy by mid-morning. Then I reflected that never normally do I perform any continuous action; my time is punctuated by small dramas which provide any sustained thought. Gradually, the inevitability of digging became very calming.

Volunteer diggers made their appearance in the early fifties. They came from all backgrounds, ages, classes, and nationalities. (Not all Continental) digs accept unqualified people.) One Japanese student happened to be writing his thesis on a near-by Norman church; a Southampton local worker comes weekly "for a change of scene." An English secret



tary, childhood devotee of Egyptology, has dug every summer for five years. "When I'm digging I'm not in this century. I get furious if anyone talks to me." Helping me scoop out a medieval cesspit was a 44-year-old Croydon businessman. Now on his fourth excavation, his experience is invaluable to supervisors.

There was a large group of Americans, some putting in fieldwork towards degrees, others there for experience. All submitted cheerfully to the discipline, long hours, and low pay. (Only those committed to a four-week stay were paid — 20p per day, and excused the rest of £2.40 per week.) Even the most flighty were imbued with the urgency of recording

the excavations before the end of the season.

Excavations offer many opportunities for new friendships, and back in the US there are yearly reunions of former Winchester diggers. The boy-girl ratio is well balanced, which keeps the spirits of the less dedicated from flagging, and occasionally archaeologists marry other archaeologists. However, there is absolutely nothing sensual about standing knee-deep in mud, sleeping twelve to a dorm, or queuing for showers. Even chemical lavatory win over the kind that get blocked. But you soon cease to worry about deodorized cleanliness. After all, everyone else is as dirty as you are.

The driving force behind the Win-

chester Excavation is 34-year-old Martin Biddle, described by one of his supervisors as "the originator of urban archaeology," which is to say that he cares less about the excavated objects than about the lost communities they represent. Not least of his talents is the knack of conjuring up aid in cash or kind from the city council, Hampshire County Council, and the Department for the Environment. The 1970 season cost £22,000, of which instant coffee accounted for £110.

Of the volunteers he said: "The key to an enthusiastic dig lies in the teaching. These people are too intelligent to act simply as manual labourers. But to instruct them, we must have a commitment — ideally four weeks. To avoid dropouts, we have an elaborate signing-on process, stressing the working conditions which gives people a chance to back out."

Diggers are instantly distinguishable from the tidy Winchester townspeople by their tanned faces and mud-caked blue jeans with a trowel sticking out of the hip pocket. They have a noticeable impact financially on small shops and the town's 72 pubs.

Volunteer behaviour, though relaxed, is generally correct. But Martin Biddle takes no chances. Newcomers are treated to a demonstration of chain-pulling in English lavatories, to avoid uninitiated foreigners rending them from their sockets. More important is the question of deportment in a cathedral town, which so generously supports the excavation. "It is only fair to point out that drugs are illegal in this country, and that Hampshire magistrates deal severely with offenders. Anyone who cannot accept this had best leave the site."

"We have here a microcosm of the student world. A few weeks after Haight-Ashbury produced its first flower child, we had flower children on the site. 1969 was the year for student unrest. Here we had a sit-down protest against our working conditions (in spite of prior warning), which got no support. This year non-involvement is the thing."

Non-involvement in international politics perhaps, but not in population explosion, ecology, and pollution. As one of the supervisors, Ed Harris, expressed it: "Everyone feels a great urge to salvage what still exists. They realise that simple things like birds and trees are disappearing. I think soon the public will be sufficiently informed that they will say 'no' to profiteering developers, who practise vandalism in the name of progress."

COUNCIL OF BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY, 8 St Andrew's Place, London NW 1. will supply would-be volunteers with a Calendar of Excavations. Yearly subscription 50p.

RESCUE, 4 Foregate Street, Worcester; newly formed organisation to raise funds for the salvaging of threatened sites. Those who do not feel equal to wielding a trowel are urged to send contributions to The Hon. Treasurer V. C. Carter, National Westminster Bank, 3 The Cross, Worcester.

A little something to start the saliva running

by John Arlott

THE NEWEST PATTERN in British domestic drinking—already having a marked effect on the trade — is the habit of using table wines as aperitifs. The recognition, not only of the perils, but of the subsequent lowered work-output of lunch-time drinking was perhaps induced by — and certainly coincided with — the withdrawal of income tax allowance on entertainment. It has certainly led to more evening drinking at home along family lines.

The basis of the present trend almost certainly lies in the economics of the present wine drinking in Britain — which has become far more firmly based, and more studious than ever before.

Many of our drinking habits are derived from the French, who are probably weakest in the field of aperitifs for, apart from their better vermouths, they often incline to whisky or thin mean port — their semi-smart "oport" — or, clovingly sweet wines, or "cooked" concoctions.

Many who have drunk enough to know maintain that champagne is the finest of all pre-dinner drinks, and, for that matter, of all table wines throughout the meal to come. Only the sherry drinkers can seriously challenge its claim as an aperitif; but champagne is not cheap. The best — identifiable by the connoisseurs — is extremely dear. On the other hand there are some quite honest non-vintage champagnes such as the Peter Dominick Lamher (dry £1.78; sweet £1.75) or Moët et Chandon £2.08; Tyler's Pommery et Greno at £1.57; perhaps best of all, the Wioe Society's Champagne at £1.72.

On other sparkling wines it is difficult to offer guidance to anyone. All depends upon the palate. A simple Sparkling Languedoc has been known to deceive an habitual — if not critical — champagne drinker. Layton's Vin Mousseux is only 85p and Loire Crémant Blanc de Blancs (£1.35) are clean, medium-dry moneyworthies, while "Lily the Pink" (Peter Dominick, £1.05) is a sweet Moussoux rosé giggle-maker.

A deadly critic

The comfort for those embarking on a champagne-style party lies in the fact that far fewer people are informed critics of champagne than of claret, burgundy, hock, port, or sherry. There are few André Simons but the man who knows champagne is a deadly critic.

The tendency to drink a dr- white before meals is common in these areas of France where a suitable wine is produced locally. The most obvious example is the ordinary Bourgogne Aligoté, the most "ordinaire" of white burgundies which should not cost more than 70p anywhere. Gently chilled, it is refreshing — especially so in summer weather — clean, mildly dry, and it starts the juices running — what more should any reasonable man demand of an aperitif?

The Calvet Macon Villages or the Peter Dominick Macon Blanc at 80p; Layton's Macon Viré Les Chazelles, estate bottled at 80p, are all similarly clean and saliva promoting.

The Yapp Brothers who are importing a growing range of Rhône and Loire wines to their old mill house in a side lane off the Wilshire village of Mere, find they are selling large quantities of their Muscadets Gros Plant du Pays Nantais (75p) and Sennur Blanc de Blancs (70p) and of the Chabert de Saumur (a French bottled rosé at 75p) for aperitif drinking.

Layton have a similar demand for a London bottled Muscadet at 75p — the French bottled Clos de Landreux Villages 1969 at 87p. They also encounter a demand for Peispeter Michelsberg — German bottled at 95p and Caseler Paninsburg Natat at £1.05, and, among Reissling the Estate bottled Erbacher 1969 (£1.15) — and their Hungarian Carafe Reissling at 65p — all for pre-meal drinking.

Imitations

For those who prefer the subtle, unique darkness of Pouilly Fumé, Whitwams of Altrincham have a worthwhile Chateau du Nozet at £1.70; Devenish a Hallgarten at £1.20.

Chablis and Pouilly Fuisse have long been regarded with some suspicion in Britain if only because the imitations are often only apparent — indeed, then they are obvious — in comparison with the genuine wine. Nevertheless, even the cheaper and more suspect bottlings may be interestingly enlivened for the young by the addition of a few drops of Crème de Cassia (Peter Dominick, £2.20).

The fact is that any unsophisticated white Burgundy or Loire white wine to be bought at between 75p and £1, ideally in hot weather, happily enough at any time, will freshen the mouth, cleanse the palate, amuse the appetite, and cheer the mind. Any man married to a good cook — or with good bread, cheese, and red wine to follow — should be content with two or three glasses of such an honest drink before his dinner.

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Bridges that stay up

The Australian Royal Commission's report on the Yarra Bridge disaster is clearly going to emphasise existing fears about the safety of box girder bridges generally. As the report points out, in less than a year three such bridges (in Vienna, Milford Haven, and Melbourne) have collapsed while under construction. Put like that the figures, reinforced by the fact that 35 men died in Melbourne and four in Milford Haven, can be made to point to one bleak and ominous conclusion: box girder bridges fall down and kill people. In fact they don't. Or, at least, none has been known to fall down yet except during construction. To the public mind this may not offer much reassurance. If a box girder bridge can fall down when partly-built what is to stop it falling down even more spectacularly when fully built?

That the Department of the Environment feels some such misgivings is indicated by its decision to impose traffic restrictions on 42 motorway bridges until safety checks have been carried out. At present, however, it is difficult to know quite how necessary such precautions are. Expert opinion is sharply divided between those who support the Merrison Committee, which urged the immediate adoption of stringent new safety standards, and those who claim that the Melbourne and Milford Haven disasters have caused a panic over-reaction.

One of the problems is that, generally speaking, it is difficult to tell whether a bridge will collapse until it does, since it is economically unrealistic to test a bridge span to the point of destruction. Another and perhaps more serious

problem is the fact, referred to in the Royal Commission's report, that those engaged in the design and construction of box girder bridges are working close to the extreme edge of technical knowledge, where the margin for error is, of necessity, very small indeed.

The question is, where do we go from here? Will the box girder method now be abandoned, or anyway put aside, until advances in building techniques catch up with those in the use of materials? If so it will be a considerable setback. Apart from the fact that box girder bridges (some of the motorway bridges and the Severn Bridge approaches, for example) tend to be quite as pleasing aesthetically as any others, they have the great advantage of being light and easy to erect, and thus between 20 and 50 per cent cheaper to build. With the demand for more roads, and consequently more bridges, increasing all the time, the added cost of reverting to older and more tried methods will be enormous.

On the other hand, the economic aspects are less important than public safety. But again how much danger is there? In Melbourne yesterday Sir Ralph Freeman, senior partner in Freeman, Fox, who designed the Yarra Bridge, said the design was "technically sound." The Royal Commission is not wholly convinced, as its recommendation that the design of the steel spans should be re-examined "as a matter of urgency" makes clear. Nor, in this country, will the public feel easy, one way or the other, until the result of the safety checks made by the Department of the Environment and the complete findings of the Merrison Committee are made known.

Rolls and others relieved

Last night's television profile of the Prime Minister did not show his latest acquisition—a £100 millions splint for his political standing. But it is there, none the less, and Mr Heath has good reason to be grateful to Senator Marlow Cook of Kentucky for his decisive vote in favour of the American Government's guarantee to the Lockheed Company for that amount. Had the Administration's bid to get Lockheed out of its hole failed the British Government would now be faced with the dilemma of choosing whether to let Rolls-Royce go to the wall or to backtrack on its own lame duck philosophy and prop it up with more taxpayers' money.

And, if we are going to support Rolls-Royce, why not Upper Clyde Shipbuilders too? Or, if we are to chop away ruthlessly at industrial dead-weight, where will Mr Barber's latest reactionary push finish? The climbing rate of unemployment has tested the Government's nerve and produced the inevitable drop in its standing among voters. Mr Heath treated it as a squall initially but last month's economic statement showed that he was

beginning to suspect that it was something rather deeper.

Mr Wedgwood Benn alleged in Monday's debate that the Government resumed payments to Upper Clyde under the shipbuilding credit scheme on the day before the Rolls collapse so that it would not have two calamities on the same day. Mr Davies denied it, but even so the Government nearly found itself in the same situation six months later.

The sad lesson for Mr Heath is that it is a hard road being a traditional Tory in a changing world. The Macmillan Government's enchantment with the prestige of costly aerospace ventures lives with us still and never made much economic sense. If cost effectiveness is to be the criterion there is much to be said for the horse and cart. The irony is that it is President Nixon's decision to pour good money after bad in the Lockheed affair—which originated with the disastrously overspent C-5A air transport programme—has got the Prime Minister off a nasty hook. Market forces are fine, of course, but not when they threaten your own Government.

The ceasefire after one year

The first year of the Suez Canal ceasefire finishes this weekend. The ceasefire has proved remarkably resistant both to a resumption of fighting and to a peace settlement. Egypt and Israel can find satisfaction that the fighting has stopped. But Israel has gained most, for it retains the major bargaining card of the Arab lands it occupies and the most secure borders it has ever had. Nevertheless an unsettled situation that drags on is unsatisfactory while resolution 242 of the UN Security Council is still on the books. It is doubly unsatisfactory in view of the changes in Egyptian policy. There are grave risks in assuming that the ceasefire will last for ever. President Sadat could find himself with no choice but to restart fighting. That would tragically destroy what has been achieved so far.

Egypt has made all the concessions this year. President Sadat offered to open the Suez Canal to all shipping, to accept an international force at Sharm el-Sheikh, and to provide security guarantees and a peace treaty in exchange for total Israeli withdrawal. Of all the disputes between Israel and its Arab neighbours, the least problematical should be between Cairo and Tel-Aviv. But Israel allowed this initiative to run into the sand. Since then, both sides have toyed with withdrawal distances and security arrangements within an American-sponsored interim proposal for opening the Suez Canal. The depressing fact is that, more than four years after the June War, the issues remain monotonously as they have always been. Egypt's concern remains Israeli withdrawal. Israel's is security. With time, the lines have been rehearsed to perfection. But it is a dialogue of the deaf.

Which course is more profitable for Israel in the long run? To sit tight? Or to delegate some of its security to international guarantees? The former choice is more attractive in the short term.

It has running for it Arab disarray, the US presidential election in November 1972, and the Israeli general election in October 1973. The latter choice goes right against Israel's mood and past experience. But it could still be the correct one in the long run.

President Nixon's surprise visit to Peking has a message for Israel as well as for Formosa. Three friends may be left to their own devices if the United States finds an alliance working against global interests. The United States may not be prepared to risk leaving the Middle East to the Soviet Union by default. Other strategic factors count. In July a special advisory council told the Department of the Interior in Washington that by 1985 the Middle East would be supplying about half the country's oil. Similar economic pressures are beginning to tell on Western Europe. The Arabs' increasing strength at the bargaining table could conceivably lead to Israel's isolation. Does Israel want in the end a battle with its friends as well as its enemies? Would not an apparently weaker Israel present a tempting target to the Arab States? Would it pay Israel to force itself into the situation it has always opposed—of submitting to an imposed settlement?

There is no complete guarantee of security that can be given. But the United States or the Soviet Union have not found total security on their higher levels. Israel has every right to consider carefully any guarantees offered, but it also has to consider how much its defence will continue to cost, and how this money might be better spent within the country. How does Israel see its own future, and that of the Middle East as a whole? These are the factors to be fed into any equation of security. If the balance is still for not budging, Israel faces harder not easier days to come. More flexibility would give the ceasefire a chance of survival, and a settlement a glimmer of hope.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: A few days ago a visitor, glancing casually at the paved garden beneath the window remarked that a thrush on the path was pretending to be a penguin. By the time that I had moved cautiously to the observation point, the impersonator was putting on another turn—with tail played out on the paving, and wings stretched half open, the pose reminded me of either a resting vulture or a drying out cormorant. But the statuesque position was only momentary, and the next act revealed the true nature of this odd behaviour: something, too small to identify, was picked up from the path, but instead of being swallowed was held in the tip of the beak and instantly applied with a rapid necking and preening movement, to beneath the performer's wing. Then, with tail fanned out and wings cupped around the body, the bird raised its head, closed its eyes and shuddered in what was apparently some sensation of extreme ecstasy. This was a demonstration of the mysterious ritual known as "anting" in which birds deliberately substitute the formic acid from captured ants for their normal preening oil. Whether this is a better cleansing agent than the product of their own preening-glands, or whether the stinging fluid acts as a deterrent to feather parasites, is unknown; but whatever the explanation, the odd obvious fact is that the seemingly mesochistic activity results in very satisfying sensations.

W. D. CAMPBELL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The growth of despair

Sir—I am afraid your leading article, "Too soon to despair" (July 24) goes far to demonstrate that it is not. Take one point. You assume that economic growth can eventually cut overpopulation in the undeveloped countries. Have you calculated how large the world population is likely to be before it stabilises, making reasonable assumptions about the rate of decline of fertility induced in this way?

And then have you made even the roughest estimates of how much in material resources will be needed to provide this population with anything like the Western affluence? And how much energy it will consume? And how much pollution it will cause? And how few years it can go on doing it before the system collapses from exhaustion and pollution?

Instead, you console yourself by citing a recent marginal action against pollution, but what significance has even the best practicable solution control against the massive, accelerating and essentially one-way change that conventional expectations of economic growth involve? Very little.

The last sentence of your editorial contains the key to the whole exercise in self-deception. "In any event, who is to deny the deprived of the benefits of technology?" The underlying syllogism: if technology cannot provide unlimited affluence, then either we shall have to accept continuing gross inequality in the world, or we shall have to give up some of our own material goods. Therefore, since we hate both ideas equally economic growth must not be subject to physical limitations. This, of course is the inter-

national version of the Crosland dilemma. What is to be done? If it is impossible for a newspaper as intelligent and generally on the side of the angels as the Guardian to discuss economic growth within some sort of physically realistic framework, then despair (however self-indulgent) is damned difficult to resist. If the transition to a steady State economy is not to be enforced at a very low level and with great social disruption by a sudden confrontation with crude physical limits, then much thought and preliminary discussion is essential, and it surely merits more serious consideration than it is at present getting.—Yours sincerely,

(Dr) John Davoll, Director, The Conservation Society, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

...and a 'working' answer to a growing problem



Sir,—The demands of the UCS workers for the right to work are just and correct within the Keynesian frame of values. But the situation takes on a terrible poignancy in the dawn of the world's environmental crisis. As the facts of dwindling resources—metals, fuels, water, food—begin to come to light, is it not unwise in the extreme to perpetuate the wasteful concept of work?

The dedication of the political Left to liberate the working classes from capitalist exploitation. What lead will it offer them when they have all followed the admirable, pioneering

examples of the Clyde-side workers and taken over control of production? Will it teach them to curb their own productivity and slow down economic growth in order to preserve the quality of life? Will it teach them that productive work for its own sake can be destructive?

Where are the new philosophers, economists, politicians and sociologists to grapple with the complexities of this issue? Surely to produce unwanted ships, to encourage any kind of market-glutting work, is a form of madness. The answer, to be found some time, somehow, is to

treat unemployment not as a stigma but as a worthwhile opportunity for creative leisure, equally worthy of the means of dignified livelihood.

Can we not learn to see crises like that of the UCS as positive opportunities to cut back on competitive waste and to help prevent a new class scramble over the unravaged acres that yet remain to support self-fulfilling human life?—Yours faithfully,

Derek Wright, Marsh Cottage, Newfor Road, Newcastle under Lyne, Staffordshire.

How to halt those rising prices

Sir,—I think everyone will welcome the offer by the CBI to try and contain the terrifying bout of inflation and constant price rises which is wrecking this country's economy at the present time, but I note with regret that the Grocers' Federation feel they cannot co-operate in this praiseworthy gesture.

Most of the constant demands for wage increases are justified by the great increases in the prices of basic foods and I note a further rise in bread is proposed shortly. These increases are the most apparent to the public and one of the most used

explanations given is the rise in raw material prices. I would therefore suggest that to remove this excuse the cost of raw materials should be pegged even at the expense of a subsidy from the Government which I consider will be the cheapest in the long run. I am quite sure that the increase of say a tenth of a penny in the cost of raw material appears in the increase of a penny in the price in the shops, and the usual excuse of increase of price of raw materials is used.—Yours faithfully,

L. N. Jones, 55 Bridge End, Warwick.

'OZ,' and an unjust burden

Sir,—I was disturbed at some of the implications that arise from the recent "OZ" trial.

As far as I see it from reports in your paper the defence had to prove that the magazine was not obscene. If this observation is correct then the laws of natural justice are being deliberately flouted within the British system of justice.

The rule of natural justice

insists that it is the prosecutor's duty to prove guilt, not for the defendant to prove innocence.

This has serious implications in the credibility of the laws of this land and the impartiality of the courts.—Yours,

Phil Tawling, 27 Trent Boulevard, Westborough, Nottingham.

The sad logic of being poor

Sir,—R. L. Heigl's letter "Where do you draw the breadline?" (July 29) demonstrates the profound lack of understanding of poverty that exists among those who are not poor. His lack of sympathy is exceeded only by his ignorance of his subject.

Poverty is the condition of not being able to manage the budget adequately, either because resources are too small to enable economical expenditure (e.g. saving with the aid of a deep freeze) or because of a lack of knowledge.

Since the time of the great philanthropists of the last century people have been advising the poor how best to allocate their resources. Dreary recipes for Charity Broth, exhortations to eat cabbage, climb on the wagon, give up breeding, work long hours, have been the order of the day. What right has R. L. Heigl, after an examination of some very thin evidence on three households' budgets for one week, to criticise and condemn?

He complains of expenditure on a visit to the hairdresser, but how is he to know whether this represents a weekly extravagance, as he implies, or once in a blue moon necessity for a special occasion? He com-

plains of an expenditure of £1.65 on meals out; this looks less like living it up at an Italian restaurant than an attempt to buy a new car or a holiday for the husband (and at 35p a day who is Mr Heigl to quibble?).

Probably every reader can see some items in the three budgets which could be pruned so that more could be spent on meat and fat but this is not the point. Poverty is that state in which an individual cannot choose how to allocate his income without incurring some expenditure to be branded as "philanthropic" by the R. L. Heigls of this world.

There is much more to life than rent, meat and vegetables. A family is in poverty if it cannot afford a night out for the parents every so often, if they are not good for them, if they are not good for their work. When we calculate a poverty line we should not be concerned solely with maintaining health but also with maintaining decency. Decency includes having something left over after the food is bought.—Pamela Shourmer, 8 Sussex Road, Southsea, Hants.

A Spanish journey in perspective

Sir,—As an expatriate it took some time for Thomas Wiseman's article of June 8 to filter through to me via a press-cutting bureau. May I now correct a few errors in his piece.

When my contract with the BBC expired in 1967, the Corporation kindly offered me one last job—to make a film in Andalusia. On completion I stayed on in Spain with my wife and family. At this time "Hadrian the Seventh" had been a box-office flop in Birmingham a London production and I had no prospects other than the odd commission of the band-to-mouth sort common to most freelance writers.

Having a minimal income,

therefore, I had no tax haven to seek. When Mr Wiseman states that "Peter Luke... Hadrian the Seventh" and on the proceeds has taken himself and his family to the South of Spain," he not only has failed to check the facts but also implies me with an unworthy motive for leaving England.

There is still a lot of old-fashioned and sentimental Leftism (banging over from much bad verse written in the 1930s). In British journalism, and it usually manifests itself in remarks like bawling to... live under Franco. I am sure most Spaniards of all classes would rather "live under Franco" than live under, say, Nixon. They know

they would be far less likely to be drafted into a war.

But Mr Wiseman was talking about writers. Many of them—and I am of this number—prefer to write out of their northern experience while living in the warm South. When eventually I shall write about the while wintering in Comemera. Meanwhile, since I have lived in Spain I have written two television plays, three screenplays and a book that is to be published next year. As to can assure Mr Wiseman, I can assure Mr Wiseman, the lotus does not grow in the Sierras.—Yours etc,

Peter Luke, El Chorro, Malaga.

THE Bangla Desh tragedy has led to a new confrontation between Pakistan and India. Here, ABU ABRAHAM, the political cartoonist, now in New Delhi, explains why he believes India should intervene.

Fighting to save Bangla Desh

THERE are hawks and there are doves on Bangla Desh. Broadly speaking, the hawks are the moralists, and the doves the pragmatists. I am a hawk on this issue. So is the Gandhian leader, Jayaprakash Narayan. Another Gandhian, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has remarked that Pakistan is like a spoilt child and needs a good slap every now and then. I am in respectable company.

I believe that if Gandhi were alive today, he would have approved of the use of force by the Indian Government. He was often asked what he would suggest one should do if, say, a mad man attacked one's house. His reply used to be that violence is preferable to cowardice. When Pakistani troops and volunteers invaded Kashmir in 1949 he supported Indian military action.

Now that the true face of Pakistan has been revealed in Bangla Desh, Kashmiris may have reason to be grateful for India's intervention on their behalf. But future generations in Bangla Desh may condemn India for her inaction at this time.

Seventy-five million people, the majority of the population of Pakistan, have come to the conclusion that the state of Pakistan is unworkable in its present form. They asked for democratic rule and the creation of friendly relations with India, neither of which suited the military rulers; and they are being massacred by the thousands.

Persistent image

The world looks on, not helplessly but callously and selfishly. The United States continues to send arms to General Yahya Khan. This at least is understandable, if one thinks of the large variety of military regimes around the world that exist on American support. It is less easy to understand the attitude of the other Muslim nations of the world. How can they remain silent as thousands of their fellow Muslims are being butchered and millions turned out of their homes?

The world at large does not seem to have accepted the simple fact that the Bengali Muslims form the majority in Pakistan. And somehow it seems to require a tremendous mental effort to think of the East Bengali Muslims as hundred per cent Pakistani or even hundred per cent Muslim. To most people around the world, the typical Pakistan is the tall, fair-skinned, straight-nosed Punjabi Muslim, or the taller and longer-nosed Pathan. Even in India the image persists.

People are conditioned by centuries-old racial attitudes. It is too readily assumed, for instance, that a black Jew or a black Christian or a black Muslim is a "convert" and not the real thing. No European Jew need worry about being called a convert, even if his Jewishness is only a couple of generations old; but it is likely to think of the Jew from Cochín as a convert even if this black brother's people have been Jews for 2,000 years.

The Christian from Kerala on Ethiopia could have the same problem in a white community. (I notice by the way, that in the latest picture of Jesus Christ displayed in Christian homes in India the Lord has blonder hair and bluer eyes than in all previous ones. It is printed in the USA.)

The West Pakistani arrogantly thinks that he is a superior Muslim and the small-built, dark-skinned Bengali is a "convert," though in actual fact Islam in Bangla dates from the earliest days of the religion. The Sandhurst-trained Punjabi sees out "Islam" as the Bengali by a policy of murder, rape and general terror; and he goes around erasing Bengali signs in the towns and putting up Urdu ones.

Economic disruption

Once it is accepted that the East Bengali is as Pakistani as Muslim as the Punjabi or the Pathan, there will be no need to shed tears at the disintegration of Pakistan. Pakistan has already broken up—both as an idea and as a nation state. All Nixon's horses and all Yahya's men cannot put Pakistan together again.

If the present crisis—the guerrilla war, the economic disruption—continues the rot will soon spread to West Pakistan. The spectre of civil war between Bhutto's men and Yahya's men already looms on the horizon.

A free Bangla Desh, in the circumstances, is therefore the better alternative both for Pakistan and for India. It is sheer humbug for any Indian to say (as some politicians have been saying) that "we do not want to see the disintegration of Pakistan." There is no option available for anyone. And besides it is the wish of 75 million Bengalis.

Until recently I had believed that India could try and come to terms with Pakistan, though its political system is different from ours. I no longer think it is desirable, even if it is possible. The Pakistan that exists today is a horrible caricature of what its founders had visualised or what Indian leaders had agreed to.

I believe it is physical and moral cowardice to sit passively while a ruthless military machine seeks to destroy a whole people and a culture, a people who were part of the Indian nation only twenty-four years ago. If the refugees are India's and the world's responsibility, so is the liberation of Bangla Desh. India will prove to be the better pragmatist.

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Deluge of hot money boosts reserves and shows US weakness

By TOM TICKELL

The Treasury announced yesterday that Britain's reserves rose by £105 millions last month and now stand at £1,613 millions, their highest level since the war.

Most of the increase in July was due to a massive inflow of "hot money" reflecting support operations by the Bank of England to keep the dollar from falling below its official floor. In the first half of the month, spot rates for sterling ranged between \$2.4180 and \$2.4195 at that time and intervention by the Bank was heavy. Later, however, when Euro-dollar rates strengthened, the pressure on the dollar eased.

Two smaller factors help to explain the increase in the reserves. One is that several countries have borrowed sterling—£5 millions in all—from the International Monetary Fund—which cuts back Britain's debt to the IMF by an equivalent amount. The other is that there were no moves to pay off debt in July although the Chancellor announced in his

Mini-Budget that he plans to pay back £250 millions of Britain's debt to the IMF ahead of schedule this month.

The French announcement that their reserves were also up last month—by \$500 millions—shows that it has not only been Britain that has been flooded by dollars. French reserves have now reached over \$500 millions, and M. Giscard d'Estaing's moves to loosen credit yesterday may be partly designed to make the French franc less attractive and lessen the inflow. He again called reports that France would be forced to sell gold to support the D-mark continues to float—and there is no guaranteed minimum price for the dollar—

many dealers suggest that funds will continue to come in. In the markets yesterday most dealers had discounted the good results and demand for Euro-dollars was strong enough to make sterling finish four points down at 2.4188. The Michigan Bank's announcement in the US that it was raising its prime rate—which its best customers have to pay—from 6 to 6 1/2 per cent was one reason that Euro-dollar rates were up, for while it is a small bank, many people feel that the giants may follow its lead in a week or so.

In the longer term, most dealers thought the dollar's troubles were bound to continue until the IMF's meeting in September. The idea of some dollar devaluation is growing rapidly, and last month a massive conversion of dollars into pounds and French francs shows just how many people are about keeping their money in dollars.

The question is whether any US administration could face the prospect that would be shown on the dollar's value. It would be a brave decision to take.

The gold market yesterday was one area which showed the nervousness that has been hitting currency and special metals over the past two months or so. The gold price opened at \$42.50 an ounce, fell to \$42.20 later, and then rose again to close at \$42.25. Dealers blamed the uncertainty in the currency markets for the volatile nature of the market, and some saw it moving considerably for some time yet.

Gas centrifuge project ready

By our Technology Correspondent

The first of two international companies set up to exploit the gas centrifuge process of uranium enrichment swings into operation this week. The company, called CENTEC, is based near Cologne in West Germany, and its three shareholders are Britain, Holland and West Germany, the partners in the tripartite project.

Individually each country has advanced a long way in centrifuge technology and "cascades" of several hundred centrifuges are operating at Capenhurst in England and at Almelo in Holland.

Yesterday Mr T. Tuohy, managing director of British Nuclear Fuels—the company which represents Britain in the project—said the setting up of CENTEC meant that pooling of information between the three countries could now begin.

Initially CENTEC would do a general review of centrifuge technology in each country followed in a few weeks' time by detailed studies. The fact that the information is to be pooled in CENTEC does not mean that the three partners will have automatic access to each other's contributions.

CENTEC's main functions are to gather information on the three separate programmes, co-ordinate and control a future integrated research and development programme and eventually to design and build the centrifuges themselves. It is now recruiting staff fast and has recently found permanent offices.

The main customer for its

products will be URENCO which is the second of the two international companies. It should be set up officially by the end of this month, and will be based in Britain.

URENCO will also be responsible for selling enriched uranium made in its plants in competition with the giant diffusion enrichment plants of the USA and with the smaller facilities in Britain and France. Diffusion is the process developed in the last war for making bombs, and later, power station fuel.

To start with, the three partners will try and use their existing development laboratories and they may even produce the centrifuges separately in each country. A decision will be taken later on whether CENTEC should build its own factory for making centrifuges.

The British board members of CENTEC will be Mr Tuohy, director of BNF, and Mr J. Tack, engineering director of BNF.

Centrifuges spin at enormous speeds, forcing the isotopes of uranium—which are different weights—to separate by centrifugal force. They are arranged in cascades of thousands.

The pound

	Closing	Change	Previous
New York	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
London	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Frankfurt	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Paris	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Geneva	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Basle	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Brussels	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Amsterdam	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Stockholm	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Copenhagen	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Oslo	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Stockholm	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Copenhagen	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Oslo	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Stockholm	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Copenhagen	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180
Oslo	2.4188	+0.0008	2.4180

Bank of England official rate (US dollar) 2.4188 (previous 2.4180)

2 1/2% per cent (previous 2 1/2% per cent)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

New York 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

London 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Frankfurt 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Paris 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Geneva 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Basle 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Brussels 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Amsterdam 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Stockholm 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Copenhagen 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Oslo 2.4188 to 2.4190 premium.

Gold 242.35.

CITY COMMENT

Plessey's US arm in shake-up

A MAJOR reorganisation of Plessey Inc. has been announced by Mr Warren J. Sinsheimer, chairman and chief executive officer of the US subsidiary of Plessey.

"The purpose of the reorganisation," said Mr Sinsheimer, "is to integrate the facilities of Alloys Unlimited, which was acquired last year by Plessey Inc., and to bring all of the operations into a unified corporate structure."

A semiconductor, a mechanical products and a consumer products group have been set up.

Not included in the new corporate structure are several US operations that will report directly to a division of the parent company in London. These operations include the oceanographic business, formerly a part of Bisset-Berman, in San Diego, the memory business now located in Orange County, California, and the aerospace business in Hillside, New Jersey.

According to Mr Sinsheimer, these operations report to London because "by the nature of their products and services they are worldwide in scope."

De Manio show

Jack De Manio is returning to BBC's Radio 4 to present the "Today" programme on August 21. He is looking for cooks aged under sixteen for a competition.

BATS Snags in the pipeline

IF BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO is facing a difficult time in negotiating a multi-million pound takeover outside its traditional sphere, then it will not go to the negotiating table with any fancy profit hopes for 1971.

Confirming the earlier hint that earnings per share will not differ greatly from last year, the company yesterday produced a pretty dreary set of interim figures. In comparison with the first half of 1970 the results are not all that gloomy—pre-tax profits of £79.5 millions against £72.3 millions, but related to the second half of last year they are flat.

Excluding excise and duty, the company's tobacco volume was virtually unchanged at £388.9 millions but profits were £2.2 million off at £75.7 millions. Volume, vis-à-vis the previous corresponding period, was only 2.8 per cent up.

This looks like being the pattern for the rest of the year. In the US, the all-important Brown and Williamson subsidiary is starting to slow down from its enviable growth rate and rather than promotional expenditure coming down because of the TV ban, it will probably go up, cost-effectiveness in other media does not touch TV.

Sales in Pakistan have dropped 20 per cent because of the civil war, and Latin America is only static. In all, not an encouraging tale but one good omen for BAT is an overall rise in the US market, which, although slight, is nevertheless the first increase for some years. Unfortunately for BAT, its diversification ventures are still not pulling their weight. The big snag this time is Wiggins Teape: profits collapsed from £4 millions to a meagre £430,000 and the impact that this had on the group can be gauged

from a more than doubled interest requirement of £7 millions, a reflection of Wiggins Teape financing costs.

After a fall in the overall tax rate, attributable profits came out at £36.3 millions against £33.5 millions and £41.8 millions in the second half of last year. As attributable profits for the whole year are expected to be around last year's figure, there will be a decline in the current half.

Still, all this is taken care of in the prospective price-earnings ratio of around 12 at the current £70p. Wiggins Teape might take some time to come right and history suggests that tobacco volume will begin to rise at a faster rate next year.

LCP Disappointing comparison

GOOD AS the preliminary figures of Lunt, Comley and Pitt are, the shares fell 4p yesterday to close at 98p. Dealers simply compared the first half profits increase of 20 per cent with the full year's advance of 11 per cent and were disappointed.

However, much of this slowdown was a result of increased expenditure on property development in the second six months which pushed up interest charges from £52,000 to £125,000.

Pre-tax profits for the full year increased from £1.5 millions to £1.67 millions and as forecast there is a final dividend of 10 per cent making 15 per cent against an equivalent total of 13.1 per cent. After tax at only 34 per cent, thanks to substantial capital allowances, attributable profits are up 21 per cent at £1.1 millions.

All the group's divisions other than construction increased profits last year but the main impetus came from the property business which increased its profits from £351,000 to £429,000.

Deskbound pigs

By PETER HILLMORE

BRITISH RAIL doesn't know how lucky it is. It may regularly complain about the weekly damage inflicted on its trains by football fans, but there is a far more deadly community of vandals, who stalk the train corridors daily—the commuters.

The halting British office worker is a skinhead, if a letter in this month's issue of the "Director" is to be believed. And any day now, trains will limp into Victoria from Guildford and Camberley, with a terrible vengeance wreaked upon them.

Mr W. O. Ivey, managing director of a London firm of office planners, claims that British office workers "constitute one of the most vandalistic, untidy and irresponsible sections of modern society."

Not even the lodge at the "02" trial went quite as far as that, but Mr Ivey backs up his accusations with har-

rowing tales of expensive desks used as "parking areas for half chewed gum," curtains used for cleaning shoes, and cigarettes stubbed out on smart new floors.

But what hurts Mr Ivey most is the callous disregard that office workers have for the careful planning that went into designing their offices, and their imperviousness in trying to personalise their office existences. Costly wall surfaces, he complains, are hideously decorated with garish holiday postcards and pin-ups. It's all very well for the company chairman to have pictures on his walls and a portrait on his desk, but the workers really ought to be grateful, for was it not given unto them by the office planners, who know best.

The train planes "lack of discipline at home at school and at work" for this decline

in standards, but an article in the same magazine poses a different answer. Everyone knows that the law of the jungle frequently operates in the City, but the rules of the faraway are beginning to make an appearance. In the article, Andrew Cooper, a former member of the Central Electricity Generating Board, suggests that managers can learn a lot about their workers from studying animal behaviour.

Bears and bulls are common enough creatures in the City, but "pig" is rarely used as a compliment. Mr Cooper suggests, however, that dynamic attitudes in successful businessmen can be easily traced back to the herd instincts of pigs, which will bite an outsider unless they are muzzled.

The next time the chairman calls you a "pig" or a "stupid cow," you're on your way up.

Express bid for E Kilbride

Express Dairy, a subsidiary of Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Hotels, is making a bid worth £1.2 millions for East Kilbride Dairy Farmers.

Express, which has already acquired 57,729 ordinary shares, or 33 per cent of the capital at a price of 75p each, plans to extend these terms to holders of the remaining 1,067,091 shares.

The directors of East Kilbride are considering the offer with their financial advisers, Singer and Friedlander. S. G. Warburton is advising the board of Express Dairy.

What we want is Grand Met.

A thousand Truman, brewery workers at Stepney, East London, held a two-hour token strike yesterday in support of the £43 millions Grand Metropolitan Hotels group takeover bid for the company.

Mr George Desmond, branch secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, called for solidarity against "large redundancy" fears. If the Watney Mann offer of £27 millions is accepted.

Entering France

The RAC said yesterday that people entering abroad need not produce cholera inoculation certificates to enter France from Spain. The French authorities have dropped plans to introduce the safety measure from today.

'Britain cannot support microcircuit industry'

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

Cut throat competition in the microcircuit industry "which is already in serious trouble because of a price war" is likely to continue indefinitely, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Trade and Industry and the National Research Development Corporation.

The study finds that neither Britain nor any single European country has a big enough market to support even one major locally owned company in the industry, because of the dominance of US manufacturers in Europe. It says "no company can succeed in microcircuits without access to markets which are both large and innovative."

Other conclusions which have not been published are believed to be strongly critical of the way the industry has developed in Britain.

Heavy losses

Ferranti, Plessey, GEC, Mullard and others are struggling against heavy losses in microcircuits. GEC has had to withdraw completely from the mass production end of the business, and Ferranti has sacked hundreds of workers because of the price war.

The study finds that the UK market for microcircuits will be £100 millions by 1980 compared with £17 millions in 1970. As these miniature electronics devices find their way into computers and even into consumer markets such as car electronics, washing machine controls and watches.

The combined US and European markets are expected to be £1,250 millions by 1980, with

the biggest chunks in computers and electronic calculators, telecommunications, data transmission and consumer products.

For the hard-pressed companies in the business the most disturbing prediction is that "no diminution of the general severity of the competitive market forces can be foreseen."

Mackintosh Consultants of Glenrothes, Scotland, spent 15 months preparing the study. They said yesterday that although the price war in the simpler mass produced circuits had bottomed out, it would spread through many of the more complicated and expensive products which have so far been much less affected. These have been custom made until now but mass production is spreading even to the most sophisticated and expensive circuits.

Manufacturers who have specialised in the more complicated products have been customised against the price war, but they are soon likely to feel the pinch. Mackintosh said yesterday that the only breathing space will be for makers of the "MOS" type of circuit who are likely to be able to avoid severe price cutting for the next four or five years. By that time MOS will take up half the market.

Mackintosh said that the main report—in four volumes which are not going to be published—had a "tremendous amount to say about the viability of the British industry." There is no doubt that there is a technology gap here. One of the four volumes of the report is devoted

Brokers press for VAT exemption

By JOHN COYNE

The London Stock Exchange is to press the Government to exempt brokers from value added tax, which it Government is proposing to introduce in 1973. The one more institution is added to the list of pressure groups calling for exemptions for their particular sphere of the City.

The issue is an important one, for VAT will perform the task of spreading the burden of taxation from manufacturing units to service industries far better than SET ever did.

If vigorously applied through-

out the City finance service fields it could price many of the old established firms out of international markets, by putting up home costs and eroding marginal costing benefits overseas business.

So perhaps there is a case for exempting large areas of the City, for as we are constantly told, the City is a constant contribution to our foreign currencies inflow.

To some extent the Government has already hinted that it will exempt large parts of the City from VAT. The *Guardian* stated that it is not yet clear for tax purposes what is meant by "large parts of the City" which is what much of City is about.

This is why the London Stock Exchange is not worried about its jobber members, for assumes that these will be automatically exempted as business appears to fall with this exclusion.

Brokers however could fall foul of VAT, and be for to add the charge to their mission charged to die. Since some outsiders already feel that these charges are too high, it is easy enough to understand that an extra charge likely to reduce the competitiveness of the Stock Exchange against other forms of investment.

But perhaps the council worrying needlessly. If accept the actual shares as the raw material, which has been the only way added is the 14 per cent mission, which would only slightly with the addition a percentage-based VAT.

Moreover, if the Stock Exchange were subjected normal taxes it could get to pressing for the abolition that iniquitous 1 per cent stamp duty that still has to be paid on most share deals. This would bring the dealing costs equity purchases down a stantially.

MARKET REPORT

Wall Street upturn fails to impress

Stock markets gave a very disappointing performance yesterday. Leading shares were marked up at the outset on hopes that Wall Street's good overnight response to the rail and steel agreements would signal the return of buyers, but in the event, the higher prices attracted only small selling and early gains were soon lost, or even reversed.

News of the passing of the Lockheed loans bill stirred some early interest in Rolls-Royce creditors, and in companies committed to the RB211 programme though, here again, prices often finished under the best.

The rest of the market passed a reasonably quiet day, lacking the recent stimulus of bid developments or trading statements. So volume, as measured by the number of bargains marked, contracted to the lowest level for more than three weeks. The FT Index was 1.0 down at 396.2 at the close.

The July gold figures were well received but made no noticeable impression on share prices or gilt-edged securities. Gilts, however, maintained Monday's firmer trend, helped by a fall in US Treasury Bill rates. Gains at the longer end of the market ranged to 1 point.

Slipping

Firmer at first, industrial leaders slipped back to end with scattered falls of a few pence. Engineering shrugged off a recent depression to close with a majority of gains. However, BSA dropped another 3 1/2 p, 29 1/2 (after 28p) on talk that the recently announced losses would lead to a downward revision of the proposed 55p a share offer from Vision Enterprises or that the bid may be called off altogether.

RB211 dependants benefited from the improved outlook for Lockheed, although best levels were not always held. J. Lucas, for example, climbed to 27 1/2p at one stage before easing to 26 1/2p for a net gain of 8p. Rolls-Royce unsecured loan stock put on 8 1/2 points at 57 1/2.

The new Distillers 10 1/2 per cent (£25 paid) attracted a good deal of interest and, after large turnover, a 24-point gain was established at 215p. The feature of quiet mini-shares was a 4 1/2p upturn in Cream 215p after 237 on keen Irish buying. It moved within narrow limits, record little change on balance. The number of bargains marked totalled 11,598 compared with 12,385 on Monday and 12,897 last Tuesday.

Industrial leaders to die just above their overnight level after being dull for most of the day included Bechams, Coulson, British Oxygen, ICI and Newell were unchanged at the end, while Unilever, F&O and Glaxo finished dull.

Among engineering, Dow Engineering and Victoria were weak spots. Rolls creditors, improve included Daniel, DeLong, Dowty and Associated Engineering.

Results

J. Brown continued to bene-

from the results announced the weekend, and hopes of early end to its industrial dispute boosted Swan Hunter to 32 1/2p.

Among mixed brewers, Wm. eases 1p to 118p, but Truman held steady.

tobacco BATs improved 2p, 368p ahead of results expected after the close of the market while Dumbill and Gallah added a similar amount.

Electricity, generally in ground, although BSC were firm exception at 388p up 1 1/2p to 88 after its figures, while R. and R. Johnson-Richard drew strength from its August report and Turf rallied from Monday's sharp drop.

Banks generally lost ground while insurances were mixed, subdued trading. Elsewhere, Associated, Sterling, Guaranty continued to attract buyers. Oils were mixed and neglected, scarcely moving from their overnight levels.

Kaffirs fell on profit-taking in copper, Botswana were notably dull spot.

Question behind the ICI move

By PETER LENNOX-KERR

Whether the fibre producer should texture yarns or leave it to the independent throwster is an argument that will probably rage for years, but the situation is unlikely to change very much. The ultimate must be that fibre extrusion and yarn texturing will come under the control of a single organisation.

In taking over Qualitex and three other texturing plants, ICI has declared its intention to penetrate "downstream" within the textile industry. Gradually pressures must be exerted by the fibre producer-processors to encourage customers to buy processed yarns from him rather than from the commission processor who has to buy his yarns at outside prices.

The mystery of ICI's philanthropy in buying companies it would have eventually forced out of business is still unresolved, but a further question is raised by ICI's latest move: Is it the matter of how far towards textile manufacture the fibre producer will travel?

Courtaulds has shown the logic of controlling substantial organisations at every stage from extruding fibres to whole-selling fabrics and garments. In other countries the fibre producers are moving upstream, and the yarn processors are moving downstream, joining extrusion closer to fabric and hiving the various stages of manufacture under a single control.

New fibre

Recently ICI has worked hard on the production of a new type of fibre called "Heterofil". This is a specialty fibre that has the property of being able to stick to itself when sufficiently heated, although still retaining its fibrous properties. New types of material are being created from this so far with moderate success, but it is bound to take years for anything like this to have any real impact against established forms.

In the United States, Du Pont and Monsanto are both making fabrics called "Heterofil". This is a specialty fibre that has the property of being able to stick to itself when sufficiently heated, although still retaining its fibrous properties. New types of material are being created from this so far with moderate success, but it is bound to take years for anything like this to have any real impact against established forms.

What all these developments imply is a telescoping of the stages between polymer and cellulose pulp and the finished fabric, and the reduction in the number of manufacturing stages will dislodge many companies which now live on these intermediate stages.

In embarking on acquisition of throwsters ICI has shown the need to move towards the consumer, so it might soon be looking at the companies committed to ultra-short step textile production such as Carrington Textures, which now takes in fibre at one end of its continuous production line and delivers finished fabric at the other. The whole process is based on "Heterofil" from ICI.

No invasion

It is doubtful whether the fibre producers will actively invade the carpet trade for some time to come, but Du Pont has already made great inroads as a supplier of spunbonded polypropylene primary carpet backing, which replaces the woven carpet tape fabrics that have themselves replaced woven bessen some years before.

The reaction that might now be expected is a realignment of the smaller textile manufacturers and a rethinking of their position in the trade. As a result, we might see a manufacturer embarking on fibre production to make himself independent of the leaders. This has happened already in the United States, where Terec has started to build its own polyester plant in answer to Celanese fibres buying three yarn processing plants from Duplan.

Steps such as these, however, merely serve to show that whichever way the trade moves, the objectives are essentially the same. Until recently this was normally described as verticalisation.

Belgium meeting

The Belgian Finance Minister, Baron Jean-Charles Snoy et d'Oppers, arrived in London yesterday for talks with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber. The two men discussed economic and financial matters of common interest.

Later, the Belgian Minister saw the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Leslie Owen. The Minister is accompanied on his trip by M. Vandepitte, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium.

Pharmacy sales

Britain's £82,357,000 pharmaceutical exports in the first half of the year showed an increase of 21 per cent over the corresponding figure last year. Imports, worth £18,900,000, rose 16.5 per cent, said the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry yesterday.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS		NEWSPAPERS & PAPER		STORES	
Admiral 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of England 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of Scotland 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of Ireland 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of Montreal 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of America 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of Canada 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
Bank of Mexico 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00	Asseco 100.00	100.00
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Bedford treads uneasy path

The European Championships begin in Helsinki next week. In this article JOHN RODDA analyses form on the track and gives the likely outcome of some of the races.

TWO YEARS ago in Athens the European Championships opened and closed with British victories when Paul Nihill won the 20 kilometre walk and the 20 kilometre marathon.

They will be Britain's only defending champions in Helsinki next week and they both have strong chances of winning again; yet between their appearances the rest of Britain's team faces a difficult time as the first list of Europe's leading performers is published.

One race, or rather one athlete, commands attention above the rest: David Bedford, who is 21, makes his first appearance in an international championship meeting. Take away the tensions and pressures of the championships and he would have been a contender for the AAA 5,000 metres and he would finish the 25-laps 10,000 metres about 150 metres ahead of the second man.

There are bound to be plots and sacrifices to make Bedford's passage complicated. Jürgen Haase of East Germany, who first won this title at Bedford's age five years ago and defended it in Athens, will most certainly get the help of his colleagues and the British will do all they can to protect Sheratdinov and his first spring. Bedford may be hustled, even led at a pace faster than he wishes and when he comes to the end he must remember that the Russian is winning against the United States last month, ran the last 200 metres in 28.50 seconds and has run 1,500 metres in 39.15 seconds—faster than any British specialist.

The times in the sprints may be little more than an indication that Bedford is far behind. So often in the past some sprinters have lost their speed away from home and under the discipline of electrical time keeping. Bedford, who shares the fastest European time with Borzov, has never really touched again the explosiveness he found in May. But Borzov is a man of substance, having won both 100 and 200 metres titles in Athens and recorded the fastest time for the longer distance in Europe last year (20.5sec) and even improved upon that last month.

broken the French record twice this summer.

Marathon running looks like the prerogative of the British Isles, but there are several men among the top 10,000 metres runners who will be trying the distance for the first time together with such people as Gaston Roelants of Belgium, who was second in Athens, who have not ventured that far this season but are going well over other distances. The United Kingdom should win—but not all three of the medals.

The steeplechase begins with a Russian puzzle for they have left out Verlan and Morozov, two of their three fastest men. Villain of France is going well, having

Protest upheld at Cowes

British lose points but are confident

By PHILIP HAYS

A British team in the Admiral's Cup series will start the 11th race today with a points lead over the Americans reduced to 9. At the Royal Yacht Squadron in Cowes last night a protest committee upheld the protest by Australia's Koomooloo against Britain's Cervantes arising out of an incident just before the start of Monday's round the buoys race in the Solent. The protest had been adjourned from the morning because several of the witnesses had gone ashore.

Cervantes's skipper, Bob Watson, is considering an appeal to the Royal Yacht Association against the decision. But in any case with their captain back in the cockpit, the British team have no doubt of their ability to restore their lead to its former proportions. Britain now has 360 points, the Americans 331, and the Australians 323. Today's race, like Monday's, was won by the Americans.

The main event of yesterday's Cowes programme was the race for the Britannia Cup, one of the week's two principal trophies, won by Arthur Slater's Protege of Whitley. It drew a great fleet of ocean racers, both Admiralty yachts and others, whose skippers included Prince Philip, who finished 50th. He was making his first appearance of the week at the helm of Owen Aisher's Yeoman XVII. Behind Prospect in second place Standfast from Holland, jointly skippered by Peter, Lord and her designer, Frank Alcock, while this place went to the 33rd, Actaeon skippered by Dave Johnson.

Prospect won by 31 seconds in spite of two misfortunes in the last half hour, which her skipper calculated cost her five minutes. Her Genoa split on the final windward leg and she was further frustrated by the manoeuvres of the guard tanker which obstructed her approach to the last buoy that had to be rounded.

Beginning with the Channel Race over the weekend, Prospect has the astonishing record of two wins and a second place in three successive major events, and the army of those to be seen at Cowes wearing "Sloter is Greater" badges has been increasing hourly. A rival rivalry has been reduced to a mere "Tea Ahead".

A southerly breeze, freshening

as it veered to south-west, enabled the great fleet of some 70 ocean racers to circle the East Solent in a five-hour procession almost as if they were beating the bounds.

The 31-mile race had started in a light easterly, which at first gave the advantage to those who had crossed the line close inshore to avoid the full strength of the adverse tide. Doris Paro Quail made a good start and so, too, did Ted Turner's American Eagle, the former 12-metre that is now an ocean racer.

Approaching Ryde, American Eagle was half-a-mile ahead. Actaeon had sailed through the lee of Quail, which had split her close-reaching spinnaker badly in the Channel Race.

In the background the Royal yacht, Britannia, had gone by on her way from Portsmouth in Cowes, carrying Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Princess Alexandra and Mr Angus Ogilvie. She flew the Union Jack, and the Prince Philip, who had crossed the Solent earlier by Admiral's barge, was still within the confines of the port.

As the inshore leaders veered off Ryde, the wind veered 90 degrees to the progressive benefit of those who rounded the East Solent. Prospect among those astern. Crusade and Apollo fell into place astern of American Eagle, whose lead was a good deal reduced as the three rounded the Beembridge Ledge buoy and ran northwards towards a buoy near the mainland shore. The three leaders were followed by a tightly packed group that included in its leading cohort Yankee Girl, U.S. 22, and a group of Australian yachts.

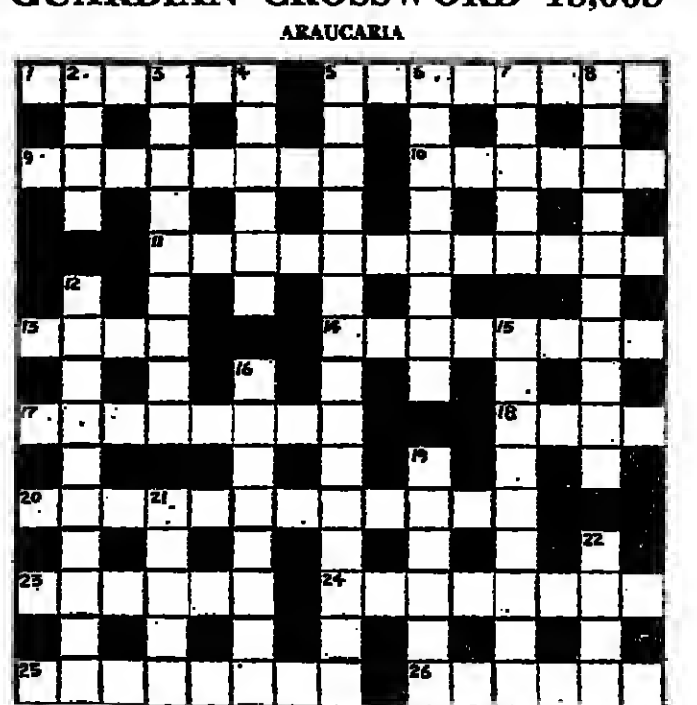
There were no major changes of position on the way home, which included a short windward leg to the East Ledge buoy off the guard. Prospect crossed the line 42 seconds ahead of Standfast, and the issue was clearly going to be a close one. Fourth place went to Anthony Borden's new Sassenach, fifth to Derek Boyer's Catillon, and sixth to the Dutch-owned Poinciana. Morning Cloud and Cervantes had been non-starters.

Race 11, Prospect at Whitley (A. Slater), 4th, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Results at Cowes yesterday

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA
1. Protege (W. J. Palmer), 2. Catillon (D. Boyer), 3. Standfast (A. Slater), 4. Sassenach (A. Slater), 5. Apollo (A. Slater), 6. Eagle (A. Slater), 7. Quail (A. Slater), 8. Turner (A. Slater), 9. Eagle (A. Slater), 10. Eagle (A. Slater), 11. Eagle (A. Slater), 12. Eagle (A. Slater), 13. Eagle (A. Slater), 14. Eagle (A. Slater), 15. Eagle (A. Slater), 16. Eagle (A. Slater), 17. Eagle (A. Slater), 18. Eagle (A. Slater), 19. Eagle (A. Slater), 20. Eagle (A. Slater), 21. Eagle (A. Slater), 22. Eagle (A. Slater), 23. Eagle (A. Slater), 24. Eagle (A. Slater), 25. Eagle (A. Slater), 26. Eagle (A. Slater), 27. Eagle (A. Slater), 28. Eagle (A. Slater), 29. Eagle (A. Slater), 30. Eagle (A. Slater), 31. Eagle (A. Slater), 32. Eagle (A. Slater), 33. Eagle (A. Slater), 34. Eagle (A. Slater), 35. Eagle (A. Slater), 36. Eagle (A. Slater), 37. Eagle (A. Slater), 38. Eagle (A. Slater), 39. Eagle (A. Slater), 40. Eagle (A. Slater), 41. Eagle (A. Slater), 42. Eagle (A. Slater), 43. Eagle (A. Slater), 44. Eagle (A. Slater), 45. Eagle (A. Slater), 46. Eagle (A. Slater), 47. Eagle (A. Slater), 48. Eagle (A. Slater), 49. Eagle (A. Slater), 50. Eagle (A. Slater), 51. Eagle (A. Slater), 52. Eagle (A. Slater), 53. Eagle (A. Slater), 54. Eagle (A. Slater), 55. Eagle (A. Slater), 56. Eagle (A. Slater), 57. Eagle (A. Slater), 58. Eagle (A. Slater), 59. Eagle (A. Slater), 60. Eagle (A. Slater), 61. Eagle (A. Slater), 62. Eagle (A. Slater), 63. Eagle (A. Slater), 64. Eagle (A. Slater), 65. Eagle (A. Slater), 66. Eagle (A. Slater), 67. Eagle (A. Slater), 68. Eagle (A. Slater), 69. Eagle (A. Slater), 70. Eagle (A. Slater), 71. Eagle (A. Slater), 72. Eagle (A. Slater), 73. Eagle (A. Slater), 74. Eagle (A. Slater), 75. Eagle (A. Slater), 76. Eagle (A. Slater), 77. Eagle (A. Slater), 78. Eagle (A. Slater), 79. Eagle (A. Slater), 80. Eagle (A. Slater), 81. Eagle (A. Slater), 82. Eagle (A. Slater), 83. Eagle (A. Slater), 84. Eagle (A. Slater), 85. Eagle (A. Slater), 86. Eagle (A. Slater), 87. Eagle (A. Slater), 88. Eagle (A. Slater), 89. Eagle (A. Slater), 90. Eagle (A. Slater), 91. Eagle (A. Slater), 92. Eagle (A. Slater), 93. Eagle (A. Slater), 94. Eagle (A. Slater), 95. Eagle (A. Slater), 96. Eagle (A. Slater), 97. Eagle (A. Slater), 98. Eagle (A. Slater), 99. Eagle (A. Slater), 100. Eagle (A. Slater).

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,003



- ACROSS
1. Drawn by forward entertaining glutton? (6)
 2. Hang Chi, defeated to sport (8)
 3. Berry before spring in the R.A.F. (8)
 4. Discount to be returned in the cost (6)
 5. Security precaution leads to quiet air (5, 7)
 6. A little bit of Sunday (4)
 7. Children not at home? (8)
 8. No! A straight fight (4)
 9. Organ and choir, pianissimo! It may be obscure! (12)
 10. At heart become a dwarf (5)
 11. The monkey travelled and got better (8)
 12. Repartee for the Christmas bird? (4, 4)
 13. Cleopatra's annoyances? (6)
 14. Leave transport in public land (4)
 15. Father of electricity? (9)
 16. A fashionable essay about death? (6)
 17. The Beatles' wasn't a gallant ship? (6, 9)
 18. Motor van, one crashed by a learner at a celebration (8)
 19. List on board (5)
 20. In no. 7 cold cream is evident (10)
 21. Surreyor? He's in trouble with a broken tile (10)
 22. Vegetable requiring skill: I fall to swallow it! (9)
 23. Tickle's almost bracketed in Hansard (8)
 24. Composer has something to eat at home (6)
 25. About to drink up a river (10)
 26. Come down the mountain (4)
- Solution tomorrow



David Bedford... may be hustled, even led at a pace faster than he wishes

Season's best performances

Leading performances on the track this season by the season's best			Indoor performances			Outdoor performances		
100 METRES			100 METRES			100 METRES		
1. V. Borzov (USSR)	10.7	10.7	1. V. Borzov (USSR)	10.7	10.7	1. V. Borzov (USSR)	10.7	10.7
2. J. W. Carter (USA)	10.8	10.8	2. J. W. Carter (USA)	10.8	10.8	2. J. W. Carter (USA)	10.8	10.8
3. R. Sharandakov (USSR)	10.9	10.9	3. R. Sharandakov (USSR)	10.9	10.9	3. R. Sharandakov (USSR)	10.9	10.9
4. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.0	11.0	4. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.0	11.0	4. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.0	11.0
5. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.1	11.1	5. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.1	11.1	5. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.1	11.1
6. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.2	11.2	6. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.2	11.2	6. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.2	11.2
7. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.3	11.3	7. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.3	11.3	7. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.3	11.3
8. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.4	11.4	8. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.4	11.4	8. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.4	11.4
9. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.5	11.5	9. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.5	11.5	9. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.5	11.5
10. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.6	11.6	10. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.6	11.6	10. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.6	11.6
11. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.7	11.7	11. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.7	11.7	11. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.7	11.7
12. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.8	11.8	12. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.8	11.8	12. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.8	11.8
13. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.9	11.9	13. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.9	11.9	13. J. W. Carter (USA)	11.9	11.9
14. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.0	12.0	14. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.0	12.0	14. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.0	12.0
15. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.1	12.1	15. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.1	12.1	15. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.1	12.1
16. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.2	12.2	16. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.2	12.2	16. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.2	12.2
17. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.3	12.3	17. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.3	12.3	17. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.3	12.3
18. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.4	12.4	18. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.4	12.4	18. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.4	12.4
19. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.5	12.5	19. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.5	12.5	19. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.5	12.5
20. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.6	12.6	20. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.6	12.6	20. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.6	12.6
21. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.7	12.7	21. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.7	12.7	21. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.7	12.7
22. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.8	12.8	22. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.8	12.8	22. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.8	12.8
23. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.9	12.9	23. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.9	12.9	23. J. W. Carter (USA)	12.9	12.9
24. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.0	13.0	24. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.0	13.0	24. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.0	13.0
25. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.1	13.1	25. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.1	13.1	25. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.1	13.1
26. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.2	13.2	26. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.2	13.2	26. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.2	13.2
27. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.3	13.3	27. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.3	13.3	27. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.3	13.3
28. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.4	13.4	28. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.4	13.4	28. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.4	13.4
29. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.5	13.5	29. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.5	13.5	29. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.5	13.5
30. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.6	13.6	30. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.6	13.6	30. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.6	13.6
31. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.7	13.7	31. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.7	13.7	31. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.7	13.7
32. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.8	13.8	32. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.8	13.8	32. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.8	13.8
33. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.9	13.9	33. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.9	13.9	33. J. W. Carter (USA)	13.9	13.9
34. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.0	14.0	34. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.0	14.0	34. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.0	14.0
35. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.1	14.1	35. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.1	14.1	35. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.1	14.1
36. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.2	14.2	36. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.2	14.2	36. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.2	14.2
37. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.3	14.3	37. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.3	14.3	37. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.3	14.3
38. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.4	14.4	38. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.4	14.4	38. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.4	14.4
39. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.5	14.5	39. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.5	14.5	39. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.5	14.5
40. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.6	14.6	40. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.6	14.6	40. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.6	14.6
41. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.7	14.7	41. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.7	14.7	41. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.7	14.7
42. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.8	14.8	42. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.8	14.8	42. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.8	14.8
43. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.9	14.9	43. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.9	14.9	43. J. W. Carter (USA)	14.9	14.9
44. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.0	15.0	44. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.0	15.0	44. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.0	15.0
45. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.1	15.1	45. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.1	15.1	45. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.1	15.1
46. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.2	15.2	46. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.2	15.2	46. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.2	15.2
47. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.3	15.3	47. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.3	15.3	47. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.3	15.3
48. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.4	15.4	48. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.4	15.4	48. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.4	15.4
49. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.5	15.5	49. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.5	15.5	49. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.5	15.5
50. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.6	15.6	50. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.6	15.6	50. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.6	15.6
51. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.7	15.7	51. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.7	15.7	51. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.7	15.7
52. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.8	15.8	52. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.8	15.8	52. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.8	15.8
53. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.9	15.9	53. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.9	15.9	53. J. W. Carter (USA)	15.9	15.9
54. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.0	16.0	54. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.0	16.0	54. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.0	16.0
55. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.1	16.1	55. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.1	16.1	55. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.1	16.1
56. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.2	16.2	56. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.2	16.2	56. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.2	16.2
57. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.3	16.3	57. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.3	16.3	57. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.3	16.3
58. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.4	16.4	58. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.4	16.4	58. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.4	16.4
59. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.5	16.5	59. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.5	16.5	59. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.5	16.5
60. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.6	16.6	60. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.6	16.6	60. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.6	16.6
61. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.7	16.7	61. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.7	16.7	61. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.7	16.7
62. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.8	16.8	62. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.8	16.8	62. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.8	16.8
63. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.9	16.9	63. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.9	16.9	63. J. W. Carter (USA)	16.9	16.9
64. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.0	17.0	64. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.0	17.0	64. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.0	17.0
65. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.1	17.1	65. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.1	17.1	65. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.1	17.1
66. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.2	17.2	66. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.2	17.2	66. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.2	17.2
67. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.3	17.3	67. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.3	17.3	67. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.3	17.3
68. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.4	17.4	68. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.4	17.4	68. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.4	17.4
69. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.5	17.5	69. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.5	17.5	69. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.5	17.5
70. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.6	17.6	70. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.6	17.6	70. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.6	17.6
71. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.7	17.7	71. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.7	17.7	71. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.7	17.7
72. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.8	17.8	72. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.8	17.8	72. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.8	17.8
73. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.9	17.9	73. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.9	17.9	73. J. W. Carter (USA)	17.9	17.9
74. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.0	18.0	74. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.0	18.0	74. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.0	18.0
75. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.1	18.1	75. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.1	18.1	75. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.1	18.1
76. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.2	18.2	76. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.2	18.2	76. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.2	18.2
77. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.3	18.3	77. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.3	18.3	77. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.3	18.3
78. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.4	18.4	78. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.4	18.4	78. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.4	18.4
79. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.5	18.5	79. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.5	18.5	79. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.5	18.5
80. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.6	18.6	80. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.6	18.6	80. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.6	18.6
81. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.7	18.7	81. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.7	18.7	81. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.7	18.7
82. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.8	18.8	82. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.8	18.8	82. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.8	18.8
83. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.9	18.9	83. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.9	18.9	83. J. W. Carter (USA)	18.9	18.9
84. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.0	19.0	84. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.0	19.0	84. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.0	19.0
85. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.1	19.1	85. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.1	19.1	85. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.1	19.1
86. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.2	19.2	86. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.2	19.2	86. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.2	19.2
87. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.3	19.3	87. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.3	19.3	87. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.3	19.3
88. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.4	19.4	88. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.4	19.4	88. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.4	19.4
89. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.5	19.5	89. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.5	19.5	89. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.5	19.5
90. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.6	19.6	90. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.6	19.6	90. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.6	19.6
91. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.7	19.7	91. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.7	19.7	91. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.7	19.7
92. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.8	19.8	92. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.8	19.8	92. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.8	19.8
93. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.9	19.9	93. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.9	19.9	93. J. W. Carter (USA)	19.9	19.9
94. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.0	20.0	94. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.0	20.0	94. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.0	20.0
95. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.1	20.1	95. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.1	20.1	95. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.1	20.1
96. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.2	20.2	96. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.2	20.2	96. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.2	20.2
97. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.3	20.3	97. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.3	20.3	97. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.3	20.3
98. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.4	20.4	98. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.4	20.4	98. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.4	20.4
99. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.5	20.5	99. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.5	20.5	99. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.5	20.5
100. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.6	20.6	100. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.6	20.6	100. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.6	20.6
101. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.7	20.7	101. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.7	20.7	101. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.7	20.7
102. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.8	20.8	102. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.8	20.8	102. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.8	20.8
103. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.9	20.9	103. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.9	20.9	103. J. W. Carter (USA)	20.9	20.9
104. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.0	21.0	104. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.0	21.0	104. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.0	21.0
105. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.1	21.1	105. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.1	21.1	105. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.1	21.1
106. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.2	21.2	106. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.2	21.2	106. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.2	21.2
107. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.3	21.3	107. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.3	21.3	107. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.3	21.3
108. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.4	21.4	108. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.4	21.4	108. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.4	21.4
109. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.5	21.5	109. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.5	21.5	109. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.5	21.5
110. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.6	21.6	110. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.6	21.6	110. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.6	21.6
111. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.7	21.7	111. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.7	21.7	111. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.7	21.7
112. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.8	21.8	112. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.8	21.8	112. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.8	21.8
113. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.9	21.9	113. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.9	21.9	113. J. W. Carter (USA)	21.9	21.9
114. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.0	22.0	114. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.0	22.0	114. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.0	22.0
115. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.1	22.1	115. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.1	22.1	115. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.1	22.1
116. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.2	22.2	116. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.2	22.2	116. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.2	22.2
117. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.3	22.3	117. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.3	22.3	117. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.3	22.3
118. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.4	22.4	118. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.4	22.4	118. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.4	22.4
119. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.5	22.5	119. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.5	22.5	119. J. W. Carter (USA)	22.5	22.5

BEA in no hurry to order the TriStar airbus

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

BEA will not place an immediate order for the TriStar airbus however valuable this might be in restoring morale at the Rolls-Royce factories in Derby and Glasgow and in renewing confidence in the Lockheed aircraft's future.

The airline has been evaluating the TriStar alongside the European A300B (in which Hawker Siddeley has an important stake) and the American DC-10. BEA needs 17 aircraft by about 1980, but the board will not make up its mind until next spring.

This cautious attitude epitomises the problem facing Lockheed and Rolls-Royce now that the US Senate has approved the loan guarantee. Lockheed was seeking between them they must somehow transform a salvage operation into a profitable commercial venture.

This means extending the order book to more than the break-even figure of 200 aircraft that has been quoted. But before they can hope to attract new customers they have to sign new contracts with their

old buyers such as Eastern, TWA, and Delta, who have ordered a total of 124 aircraft with options backed by deposits on a further 54.

The agreement between Lockheed and Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd to proceed with the TriStar has three conditions attached to it as well as being subject to a British Government review on August 8:

1. That the Nixon Administration should succeed—as it has done—in getting Congressional approval to guarantee an additional loan of \$250 millions; 2. That the airline's customers should sign new contracts; and 3. That Rolls-Royce (1971)

should demonstrate its ability to complete the development and production of the RB211 engine.

The Government must have put something like \$40 millions into the engine's development since the old Rolls-Royce went into receivership in February. The firm's underlying financial position—that is the relationship between the effort that is going into developing new products and the return from those already in production—is still cause for concern. But Whitehall's continued commitment cannot be in doubt provided the second condition to the agreement is met.

Lockheed now has to go back to its customers armed with its new engine and, presumably, cancellation of the British Government's deadline of August 8; and it must discuss contractual details in the light of higher costs and deliveries deferred until next April onwards. The prospects are far brighter than they were a few months ago.

Jon Aitken writes: The Cabinet is understood to have authorised Rolls-Royce yesterday to go ahead with the manufacture of the RB211 engine as soon as contracts with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation have been signed. Mr Fred Corfield, the Minister for Aerospace, is expected to announce this in the Commons today.

But Ministers and officials were still being cautious about the long-term prospects for the aircraft and, therefore, for the RB211. It was emphasised last night that the key factor was still the commercial viability of the TriStar, which depends entirely on Lockheed's success in obtaining sufficient orders.

The Government will therefore have to continue financial support for Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd until sales revenues begin to flow in from Lockheed. The firm has already had a minimum of £30 millions of the taxpayers' money and about £47 millions in development aid provided by the Labour Government.

Leader comment, page 10

Nixon is pleased by Senate vote

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 3

The chairman of Lockheed's consortium of 24 creditor banks said here today that the \$250 millions loan guarantee would be more than enough to save the TriStar. "We're hoping to get by with that," Mr William H. Moore, chairman of the bankers' trust company said. He confessed "complete elation" at the one-vote victory in the Senate.

President Nixon welcomed the news of the Senate action with "gratitude and deep satisfaction." He added: "It will have a major impact on the economy of California and will contribute greatly to the economic strength of the country as a whole. It will help ensure that the nation's largest defence contractor and its largest airframe manufacturer will continue serving the nation's needs. It will also help ensure that this country will continue to play a leading role in the develop-

ment of aerospace technology." No less pleased were TriStar's customer airlines who have made large advance payments to Lockheed. A spokesman for TWA said he was "gratified" that Congress had confirmed its confidence in the American system of competition by providing support to Lockheed.

Lockheed spokesmen at Burbank said the company now expected the delivery of the TriStar to the airlines by April, 1972. Mr Daniel Haughton, the company's chairman, said he was "very gratified" at Congress's decision but noted that Lockheed would now have to complete its agreement with the airlines and the airline customers before it could qualify for the loan. "Let me assure the people of this nation and members of Congress," he said, "of Lockheed's dedication to repaying the guaranteed loan without loss to the Government."

Army for Canada

By our Defence Correspondent

Britain's armed forces, thrown out of Libya and withdrawing from the Persian Gulf, are to get major training facilities in Canada under a 10-year agreement published yesterday.

And they will find that Alberta—where the army will have access to 1,000 square miles of military reservation—has a baking hot summer climate reminiscent of the Middle East. It was in an adjacent province that the Canadian army trained for the invasion of Sicily during the Second World War.

The striking aspect of the new agreement is the contrast between the Trudeau Administration's hospitality to British troops and its concern to reduce NATO's own commitments to NATO.

Steel Corporation given strike notice

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation has been given a month to avoid a crippling strike by its 15,000 blastfurnacemen. The National Union of Blastfurnacemen last night told the corporation that it was calling a strike from September 5 to support of a 10 per cent pay claim.

The demand has placed the corporation in an invidious position. The industry's 80,000 process workers and 14,000 craftsmen have accepted a 6.6 per cent pay deal, but they made it clear that they would be back for more if militant tactics by the NUB paid off for its members. In addition, the BSC is losing about £2 millions a

week, and this figure is likely to jump as a result of the Confederation of British Industry's "price freeze."

The NUB's claim is for a basic £2 a week and shift payments of up to an additional 85p. The rejected offer would have given NUB members £1.60 a week and a shift payment of up to 39p. Earlier this summer, a four-day strike by the blastfurnacemen in support of the same claim cost the industry £7 millions in direct costs alone.

The BSC announced last night that it was suspending plans to reopen a furnace at Bilston, Staffordshire, because of the dispute. It takes so long to fire or to run down a furnace that the corporation feels it is not worth wasting its money at the moment.

Miners may strike in support of UCS men

The first real hint of strike action in support of the workers at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders came yesterday from Scottish miners.

Mr Bill McLean, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, which cheque for £1,000 to two UCS funds. He said that within the by the union to demonstrate complete solidarity with the UCS workers.

Asked if this could involve a strike, Mr McLean said: "As the situation develops I think our membership will want to play a more active part in further assistance. It may well be that pressures will arise for the union to take strike action to bring further pressure on the Government."

Mr McLean thought it was too early to say whether the miners would call for a one-day strike or a more prolonged stoppage. This decision would depend on how the situation of the Upper Clyde developed. But he was quite clear that there would be no procedural delays if the men felt a strike was necessary. He said: "The feeling of the miners on UCS is so strong that they will not wait on constitutional methods being adopted."

By our own Reporters

Mr Rodrick McKenzie, the welders' shop steward at Clydebank, who accepted the miners' cheque, said support for the UCS men was coming in from all over the world. They had received money from America and promises of support from the boilermakers in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr James Aitken, chairman of the UCS shop stewards' coordinating committee, which now controls the yards yesterday denied suggestions that his committee would ask next week's meeting of Scottish shop stewards to approve a national token strike in support of the UCS workers. But he said the committee would call for "some form of demonstrative action" from the meeting, which will be attended, the committee hopes, by representatives from every factory in Scotland.

After five days in control of the UCS group, the shop

stewards feel sufficiently confident to claim there is enough outstanding work and orders to keep their men working up to 1973. By that time, they said yesterday, there would be more orders, but there were no immediate plans to get in touch with ship owners and ask for work.

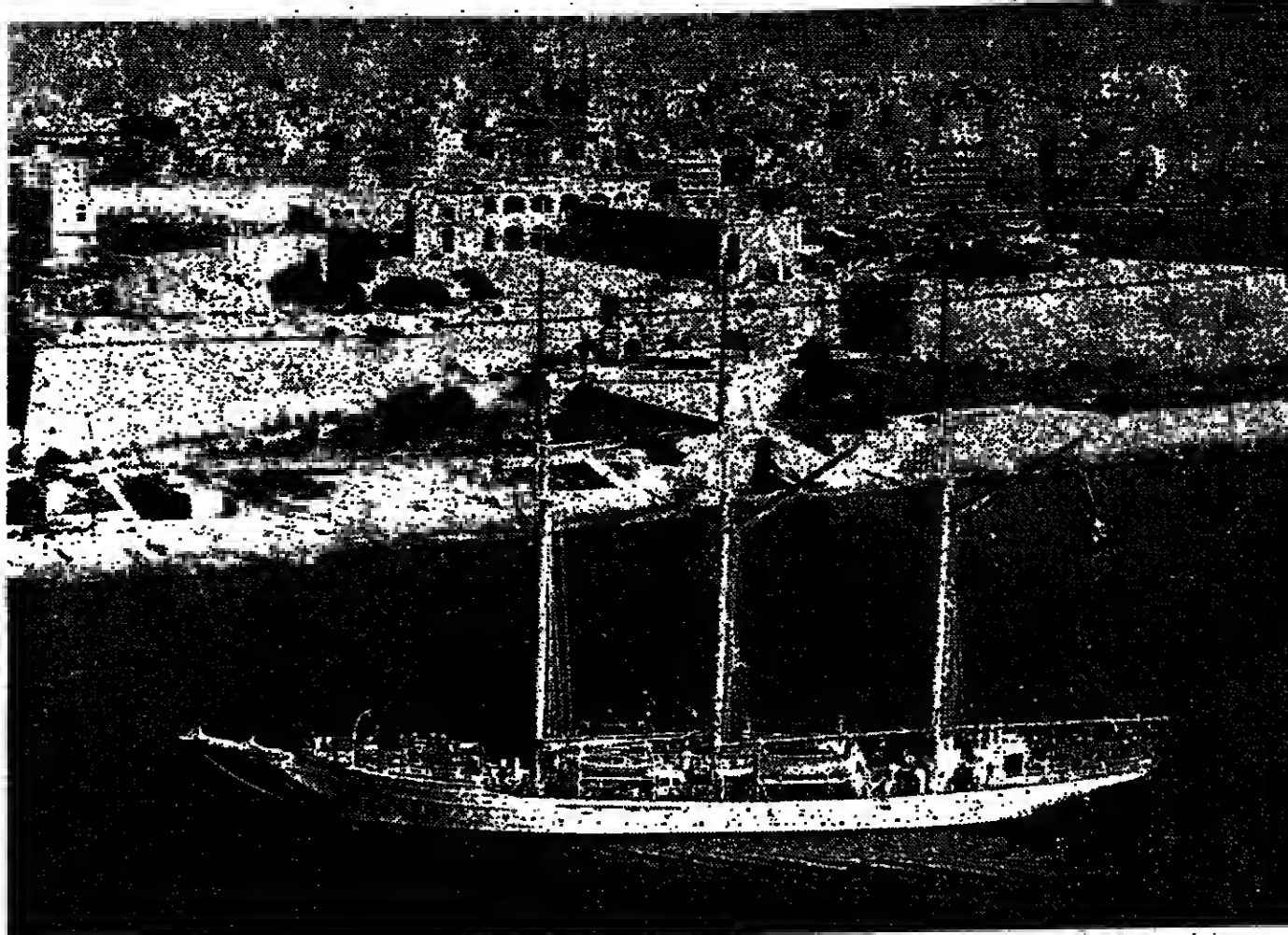
The coordinating committee, confident of the support of the workers in the group's four yards, has accepted invitations to send speakers to spread the gospel of direct action outside Clydeside.

The most interesting of these evangelising trips will take place on Friday, when two UCS shop stewards will address a meeting of Swan Hunter workers in Newcastle. The Swan Hunter Group closed its five Tyneside shipbuilding yards two days ago and laid off 3,000 men, because of an unofficial strike by 2,800 snailery workers.

The Swan Hunter Group lost £6 millions on shipbuilding last year and the management was in the past threatened to shut its yards permanently if there was continued disruption by strikes. If this threat is carried out the Tyneside ship workers will find themselves in a position similar to that of their colleagues on Clydeside.

Train hits cows

An Exeter-London train was delayed for nearly two hours after it struck a herd of cattle between Salisbury and Andover. Two steers died.



The Greek vessel Eugene Eugénides at the Malta yacht marina—the first ship to arrive for next week's Tall Ships Race around the island. In the background is Fort Manoel

Hedge feud deaths

The triple shooting in the stockbroker belt in Surrey on Monday night was the result of a feud between next-door neighbours over the cutting of tall hedges of trees between their properties, police said yesterday.

Detectives were treating the deaths as a double murder, and a suicide. Stanley Kennedy, a banker, and his wife Daphne, both aged 55, of Sines Oak Road, Wokingham, were on the back lawn of their £20,000 home when they were hit by seven blasts from a 12-bore shotgun.

Neighbours heard shots and screams, and dialled 999. As police arrived, William Hall, aged 64, a retired Customs officer who lived next door to the Kennedys in a house called The Brambles, put a gun to his head and shot himself.

Detective Chief Inspector Charles Brunt said last night: "We are treating the matter as a domestic dispute over hedge cutting."

A neighbour, Mrs Evelyn Hill said: "The two families were very friendly, and then suddenly it all evaporated. There were petty little arguments over the hedge of trees separating the two gardens. The Kennedys were perfect neighbours with their garden, and it really did look a picture. But Mr Hall used to pile leaves round the trees and these blew into the next door garden. It was very sad that such silly, paltry things led to an upset between them."

Mr Hall had lived in the street for 12 years: the Kennedys moved into their new house 18 months ago. A neighbour living opposite said: "Mr Hall was a major objector to the new houses in the road being built. I don't think he received the news in a favourable light. He said they had taken away all his privacy."

£70 to save a kitten

A fund has been set up to save a kitten which was found in a freightliner at Nottingham yesterday after a six-day journey from Germany without food or water.

The kitten will have to go into quarantine for six months, at a cost of about £70. Unless the money is provided within 15 days, the RSPCA at Radcliffe-on-Trent will destroy it. About £16 has already been received.

STOP PRESS

Minister doubts bribes on illegal charter flights

By our Political Staff

Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, confirmed in the Commons yesterday that a senior inspector of the Department of Trade and Industry is to investigate allegations that a civil servant was bribed to "turn a blind eye" on illegal charter flights.

Mr Noble added: "I take any such allegation—drawn whatever source it may come—seriously. But it is very easy to make mischief by allegations of this kind. The allegation is of a general character and I have not the slightest reason to believe that there is any truth in it." It was replied to Mr Roy Mason, the Shadow Minister for Trade.

Mr Mason asked if Mr Noble had instituted any inquiry into illegal charter flight operations

and possible collusion between ticket shops and operators? "Our enforcement officers continue to check these charter flights," Mr Noble replied. "We have had some success recently in prosecutions and we will continue to check so long as these undesirable features of charter operations continue."

The inquiry gave an opportunity to MPs to voice their dissatisfaction about charter flights. Mr Leslie Huxford, the Labour member for Nunceaton, said: "The chaos and pandemonium which regulations are causing are reducing our airports in this country to second-hand knacker's yards. These sets of rules and regulations cannot possibly be continually enforced."

He suggested that there should be a bilateral agreement between Britain and the United States to enable ordinary people to fly to far-away places. Mr Noble promised to continue discussing ways to stop trouble arising through charter flights when the other country is concerned.

Mr Greville Janner, the Labour member for Leicester North-west, in a question tabled for answer in the Commons today, urged the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Davies, to introduce legislation forcing organisers and charterers of international flights to return money to passengers if flights are cancelled because of breaches of regulations. He also calls for passengers to get compensation.

Heath pledge on leaks

By our Political Staff

The Prime Minister will make an immediate statement about ways to plug security leaks if any are revealed during the parliamentary recess by either the Vehicle and General Tribunal or by court proceedings.

He was complying with a request made by the Leader of the Opposition during question time. Mr Wilson asked: "Should there be any further developments in Government investigations, will the Prime Minister undertake to keep the House informed during the recess? Should he decide that it is desirable to make a further change in the machinery of government would he make a further statement?"

Mr Heath replied: "I am fully able to give this assurance, and will act immediately, and will state publicly what we have done."

The question of Government security. The

Prime Minister replied that if any MP gave him evidence of the case which had been cited it would be investigated immediately. "When such matters were raised in the Guardian immediate action was taken, and further legal action has been taken. I can't take any further action until the cases are disposed of."

Mr Huxford said last night he had information that personal records may be getting into the hands of private insurance companies from Social Security offices. The companies would be able to base their assessments of risk and their premiums on the records.

He also knew of links between local authorities, housing departments and Social Security offices, which enabled the local authority to get information to trace tenants in return arrears.

He called for a change in Government security. The

7% pay rise for the forces

By our Political Correspondent

A pay increase of 7 per cent from August 1 in interim award—for all in the armed forces up and including that of brigadier and its equivalents, announced by the Government yesterday.

With higher pay, however, higher charges for food rent are also to be made to forces.

The rates of retired pay and pensions for all but most senior officers, who on or after August 1 will be raised by 7 per cent. The broad effect of the increases is shown in the examples: An ordinary soldier at present gets £18.25 get £19.33 a week more; a sergeant (band 3) gets £21.00 get £22.08 (£23.08 if a sergeant major); a captain will get £30.01; a colonel an appointment (£22.45) and a brigadier (£27.45).

The last pay award for armed forces, based on comparisons with outside pay, was in December, 1967, was in April, 1970. Since then, armed forces pay review, has been appointed and is to produce a report by end of next year.

But the Government decided to make an interim increase of 7 per cent the review body will take account of when making its report.

Rates of pay for the senior officers are not now raised because they got a 10 per cent increase on January 1, and pay is being reviewed by top salaries review (which is also reviewing pay).

The increases in charges, that the charge for single men and women is raised by 3p a day, in rent of married quarters, in the case of the weekly other ranks' quarters by between 20p and 25p, and of officers' quarters (in a garage) by £1.55 to a month.

Baby: girl sought

Detectives looking for kidnapper of five-month-old Denise Weller want to talk to a girl in a maverick suit who boarded a train at London Victoria station on August 2, 1971.

The girl, between 20 and 25, was London-bound train at 11.15 a.m. on 2 August, with a baby in her arms. She was seen by a woman who said she was a friend of the girl's.

Detectives said the girl was slim and dark-haired and was wearing a dark suit, a light blouse and a dark skirt. She was seen by a woman who said she was a friend of the girl's.

Mr Terry Weller, the father, last night attacked boasters: "I bear no grudge towards the person who has my daughter, but those who say they have got her, I hate all my heart. Once you find it is just a hoax it just dates

Sunny spell rain later

A complex array of low pressures over the United Kingdom troughs are expected to move during the day. Much of the day will be bright and sunny, but some weather with rain—some heavy—is expected to spread to all except N. counties overnight.

London, E. Anglia, E. and S. Wales will see bright, becoming cloudy, rain later in the day. The rain will be heavy in some places, but will clear in the evening. The rain will be heavy in some places, but will clear in the evening.

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THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24-hour period ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp.	Wind	Weather
London	18	12	Cloudy
Edinburgh	15	10	Cloudy
Belfast	14	10	Cloudy
Cardiff	16	12	Cloudy
Manchester	17	12	Cloudy
Birmingham	18	12	Cloudy
Nottingham	19	12	Cloudy
Leeds	17	12	Cloudy
Sheffield	18	12	Cloudy
Blackpool	17	12	Cloudy
Liverpool	17	12	Cloudy
Belfast	14	10	Cloudy
Cardiff	16	12	Cloudy
Manchester	17	12	Cloudy
Birmingham	18	12	Cloudy
Nottingham	19	12	Cloudy
Leeds	17	12	Cloudy
Sheffield	18	12	Cloudy
Blackpool	17	12	Cloudy
Liverpool	17	12	Cloudy

AROUND THE WORLD (Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp.	Wind	Weather
London	18	12	Cloudy
Edinburgh	15	10	Cloudy
Belfast	14	10	Cloudy
Cardiff	16	12	Cloudy
Manchester	17	12	Cloudy
Birmingham	18	12	Cloudy
Nottingham	19	12	Cloudy
Leeds	17	12	Cloudy
Sheffield	18	12	Cloudy
Blackpool	17	12	Cloudy
Liverpool	17	12	Cloudy

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp.	Wind	Weather
London	18	12	Cloudy
Edinburgh	15	10	Cloudy
Belfast	14	10	Cloudy
Cardiff	16	12	Cloudy
Manchester	17	12	Cloudy
Birmingham	18	12	Cloudy
Nottingham	19	12	Cloudy
Leeds	17	12	Cloudy
Sheffield	18	12	Cloudy
Blackpool	17	12	Cloudy
Liverpool	17	12	Cloudy

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Liverpool	17	12	Cloudy

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Blackpool	17	12	Cloudy
Liverpool	17	12	Cloudy

AROUND BRITAIN

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The Guardian
192 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1
Editorial and Advertising
tising: 01-557-71
Telex: 22895
164 Deansgate, Manchester
M60 2RR
Editorial and Advertising
tising: 061-832-7
Tele. Ads.: 061-832-91
Telex: 667871